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LAST EDITION

PREMIER TELLS HOW BRITAIN SAVED EUROPE

Mr. Lloyd George Recounts in
Parliament Heroic Deeds of
the Navy and Armies—Moves
Resolution of Gratitude

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau
WESTMINSTER, England (Monday)
When the Prime Minister rose this
afternoon to move a resolution ex-
pressing the gratitude of Parliament
to the British soldiers and sailors, the
mercantile marine, the women of the
army auxiliary services, and express-
ing deep sympathy with the relatives
of the fallen, there was a full house
and well-filled galleries, among the
prominent figures being Sir John
Jellicoe, Mr. Andrew Fisher and Sir
George Perley.

The Prime Minister began by vividly
picturing the possibilities had the
navy been defeated even a year ago,
the launching of distant campaigns for
the lack of support; France lacking
support and material assistance,
struggling with overwhelming hordes;
Italy deprived of her ammunition and
food and giving up to a fierce and
vindictive enemy, which she had not
yet done and would not do; Russia de-
feats, cut off from east and west.
But for the British navy, disaster
would have befallen the allied cause.
Giving figures showing how the
navy had kept the seas open for Britain
and her allies, he said that over
13,000,000 men had crossed and re-
crossed the seas, 2,000,000 horses, 25-
400,000 tons of explosives and supplies,
15,000,000 tons of coal and oil for the
British armies, and the losses in
men out of the whole of that 13,000,000
men, during more than three years, had
been only 5500, of whom 2700 were
lost by enemy action and the remain-
der by ordinary sea perils.

The Prime Minister then drew a
vivid picture of mercantile seamen,
their ordinary perils and discomforts
intensified by a piracy more rampant
and ruthless than any ever known.
He pictured them driving at full speed
through fog, storm, and darkness,
with lighthouses darkened, and peering,
perhaps in the dark, for objects
barely visible on the surface even in
the sunlight, their lives depending on
seeing in time. Yet the men returned,
he was told, with greater alacrity than
in peace time—men torpedoed twice,
thrice, even seven times. Dark deeds
of their foes on sea were all in the
reckoning. Never had British sailors,
whether in the navy or auxiliary
services, rendered greater services to
their native land.

Mr. Lloyd George then spoke of the
expeditionary force, rising from a roster
of 160,000 to over 3,000,000, the
greatest feat of military organization
in the world's history, and accom-
plished through the heroism and self-
sacrifice of the old army. The old
army had saved Europe at Mons. The
Marne and Ypres were mentioned, the
latter "one of the most decisive of
the world's battles, when cavalry, cooks,
drivers, and servants were thrown
in." All held out and saved us from
disaster in November," said Mr. Lloyd
George, adding that the old army was
the army that gathered the spears of
the Prussian legions into its breast
and in perishing saved Europe. No
sacrifice in the world's history had
yielded greater results.

Then the Premier spoke of the ter-
ritories, who held the water-logged
trenches and stemmed the torrents of
shot and shell, though with only a
shell or two for their guns, when the
old army had disappeared and the new
army was not yet ready.
Speaking of Lord Haldane, the Premier
said, "Let me say one word here,
and I am glad to say it, we owe a debt
of gratitude to the man that created
the organization that came to the
rescue of the Empire in this critical
hour. The raising of the new armies
was an unexampled feat, always as-
sociated with the great name of Lord
Kitchener." Its deeds, said the Premier
in an eloquent passage, filled them
with pride that they belonged to the
same race that had won the greatest
debt to this great army. England
had contributed 75 per cent of
this great army, which it was neces-
sary to emphasize, since Germany had
spread the calumny that England got
others to fight her battles. Scotland,
as always, had done its share, and
Ireland and Wales had made distin-
guished contributions, Wales and Scot-
land leading in voluntary enlistment.
The dominions had contributed from
700,000 to 800,000, or five times the
first expeditionary force.

The Prime Minister praised the
Canadians, Australians, South Afri-
cans and Indians, saying that never
had the British Empire shown more
effective unity. Regarded by many as
a dream, it was yet a fact which would
fashion the history of the world and
the destiny of men.

The Prime Minister then paid tribute
to the different branches of the army,
including the airmen fighting out the
eternal issue of right and wrong high
above the mountains, invisible from
the earth.
Concluding with a reference to the
fallen, the Premier said that their ex-
ample enriched the life and exalted the
purpose of all their people.

Mr. Asquith, who followed, said that
commonplaces of eulogy or sympathy,
even expressed in words of Pericles or
Lincoln, seemed hopelessly inadequate.
One witnessed the gradual unfolding
(Continued on page two, column four)

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

The center of gravity, or perhaps it
appears to have shifted, for the mo-
ment, to the Julian front. The entire
Italian line appears to have given way
with a crash, or else to be being with-
drawn. The Germans have passed
through Cividale and are before Udine,
the late grand headquarters of General
Cadorna, and likewise an important
railway junction. Further southeast
they have occupied Cormons, and are
unquestionably endeavoring to cut off
the retreat of that part of the Italian
line stretching from the Gulf of Trieste
to Montefalcone. That the attack was
carefully prepared, and was delivered
apparently in immense force is true,
but it could not have been effective
on the ground over which it was de-
livered, unless the Italian line had
broken badly. It is too early to say

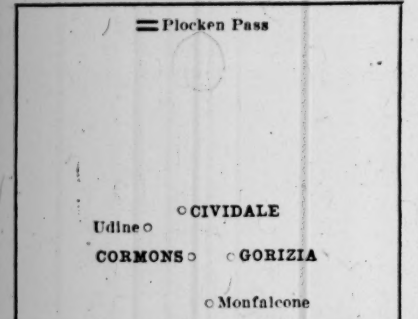


Diagram shows in heavy type the positions
captured by the Austro-German forces,
and in light type it indicates Ploeken
Pass and Udine, to which
the Italians have
been pressed back.

what truly happened, what influences
were at work, or what mistakes were
made. Haphazard statements, based
on totally unreliable surmises, may
make good headlines, but they are
absolutely valueless. All that is cer-
tain, for the moment, is that the
Julian and Carso fronts have been
either broken or driven in, and that
General Cadorna is now trying to find
a new line upon which to stand, so
as to check the advance to the province
of Venetia.

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)
—The German official statement is-
sued on Monday says:
Western Front—Army of Crown
(Continued on page two, column two)

KING TALKS WITH SPANISH LEADERS

Political Crisis Passes Through
Some Violent Vicissitudes —
Opinion Leans Toward a Dato
or Coalition Ministry

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

MADRID, Spain (Tuesday)—The
political crisis has been passing
through some violent vicissitudes,
embracing, generally, all the alterna-
tives indicated in a previous dis-
patch. The King conferred with
Señor Croizard, President of the Senate,
who strongly advised him to in-
duce Señor Dato to continue in
office, and, at the same time, to open
the Cortes at once, a point upon which
there has been loud clamoring in
Spain for some time past. Next, Señor
Villanueva, President of the Chamber,
came to the palace. Señor Villanueva
is the leading spirit of the García
Prieto Liberal faction, and, personally,
in consequence of the Domingo
imprisonment case, is on the worst
possible terms with the strong
reforming elements of the Left. Señor
Villanueva advised the King to pro-
pose a coalition government, with
Señor García Prieto as Premier. Since
then, the King has interviewed Señor
Prieto, who, without any reference to
a coalition scheme, said he would
attempt the formation of a ministry
if the majority in the present Parlia-
ment would support him, and he sub-
mitted a ministerial program for the
King's consideration.

The general opinion is that a Prieto
administration after the fiasco of his
other attempt a few days ago would
be assured. The King has also had
conferences with various other politi-
cal leaders, specially Señor Sanchez
de Toca, former president of the
Senate, who carries great weight, and
who advised the King to continue with
the Dato Ministry and to pass laws as
quickly as possible to amend the con-
stitution, bring about military reforms
and construct light railways. He also
advised an amnesty for those impris-
oned in connection with the recent
strikes.

There is some talk of a military gov-
ernment with General Marina or Cap-
tain General Weyer as the head, but
opinion has begun to lean most to-
ward a Dato or coalition ministry.

BRITISH RESUME DRIVE

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Sir
Douglas Haig struck another powerful
blow against the German line in
Flanders today. "North of the Ypres-
Roulers railway we attacked at 5:40
this morning," he reported. "Good
progress was made."

SOLDIERS ADVISED NOT TO COMPLAIN

Officers at Ayer in General Or-
ders Told to Impress on Men
Harmful Effects of Grumbling
in Letters Home

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—In
general orders from the War Depart-
ment, military officers have just been
instructed to impress upon all enlisted
men the harmful effects of grumbling to
relatives or friends in letters in which
the soldiers are placed on record as
grumbling over camp life, or some
particular phase of camp conditions.
It is pointed out that in numerous
instances the people at home have mis-
construed some minor complaint of a
soldier, with the result that unfortu-
nate and unfounded rumors have been
circulated, reflecting upon the camps.

These general orders have been re-
ceived at division headquarters and are
applicable to all military camps in
the United States, the national army
cantonments as well as state guard
mobilization camps. The harmful
results of thoughtless or unjust
complaints are pointed out, and the
military officers are asked to place
the matter squarely before the men
and to obtain their dutiful coopera-
tion on this score.

Camp officers point out that the
men undergoing training for service
overseas are, in the majority of in-
stances, being closely watched by the
people at home, and specially by their
relatives and friends, who are natu-
rally solicitous as to the welfare and
comfort of the soldiers. One little
complaint from a soldier, it is ex-
plained, is very often sufficient to
place camp conditions in an entirely
inaccurate light, resulting in unwar-
ranted concern, among parents and
other relatives particularly, and mak-
ing the task of the camp administra-
tion more difficult.

In line with the policy of placing
each selected man where he will be
of greatest service to the army and
where the character of his duties will
be similar, as far as possible, to his
civilian occupation, about 6000 men
were transferred from one command
to another last night and when their
friends visit them again will find them
scattered all over the cantonment.

More than 200 Boston men were af-
fected by this change and today they
were making new acquaintances and
becoming accustomed to their new
duties. Some of these men went to
the three hundred and second in-
fantry, others to the three hundred
and second field artillery, the three
hundred and first engineers, ammu-
nition train, division train and mili-
tary police, supply train and other
commands. The men transferred are
specialists, some of them being rail-
road men, others architects and still
others, engineers, draftsmen, chauf-
feurs, repair men, etc.

Saturday will be "Clean-Up Day" in
camp, an order to that effect having
been issued from division headquar-
ters, setting aside the hours from 7 to
11:30 a. m. for general policing of the
cantonment with particular attention
to those points included in what is
locally known as "No Man's Land."

The order also directs that all offi-
cers and men participate in the work.
Another order directs attention to
clothes, neckties, caps and white col-
lars and cuffs are not to be worn by
enlisted men. Officers, on the other
hand, must wear white collars and
cuffs and coats after retreat and when
away from camp.

Three more French officers have ar-
rived here to give instruction, Capt.
Henri Amann, Lieut. T. Mallet, and
Lieut. Paul Perrigord. They reported
to division headquarters, and were
turned over to Capt. Frank L. Hiller,
commander of the headquarters troop,
for assignment to quarters. A Har-
vard man, Paul A. Wood of Cambridge,
has been assigned as companion and
(Continued on page five, column four)

CRISIS IN ITALY UNITES NATION

Political Difficulties Expected to
Be Settled Soon With Signor
Orlando as Premier

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau
ROME, Italy (Tuesday)—The expec-
tation is that the political crisis will
be speedily settled with Signor Or-
lando as Prime Minister. Strong de-
mands are put forward in some news-
papers that both Signors Sonnino and
Bissolati shall remain in the new Gov-
ernment and that neither shall be iso-
lated in the new Government without
the support of the other.

Regarding this Signor Orlando is
reported to have arrived at an under-
standing with Signor Bissolati before
he left again for the front.

Professor Nitti, who has played a
most conspicuous part in the crisis, is
expected to go to the treasury. He is
a southerner and professor of finance
in Naples University. From 1911 to
1914 he was Minister of Agriculture in
the Giolitti Ministry. Various names
of ministers who served under Signor
Salandra are also mentioned.

The Austro-German offensive has
apparently had the effect of closing
the national ranks, except for some
extremists.

The Roman Catholics were deeply
resentful at Baron Sonnino's caustic
comments in the Vatican peace
note, especially his comments on his
German origin, but the managing com-
mittee of the Azione Cattolica, while
indorsing the protest submitted to
Baron Sonnino by Count Della Torre,
president of the Unione Popolare dei
Cattolici Italiani, announces their de-
cision to take no further steps, but to
devote itself to promoting collabora-
tion in view of the grave military sit-
uation. The Roman Catholic papers
show much disturbance, however, at
Baron Sonnino's comment, the Os-
servatore Romano reiterating that the
Pope as a mediator could not condemn
the invasion of Belgium in his note.

CAMP BUILDINGS FOR PROTESTANTS

Reported New Policy of the Gov-
ernment to Permit the Erection
of a Single Structure in Each
Army Cantonment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Georgia Protestant
Lodge societies consider the reported
new policy of the War Department to
permit one building to be built accord-
ing to government specifications in
each of the great army camps and
cantonments, and to be used by them
under joint arrangement, a satisfac-
tory solution of the discrimination
problem. J. E. Bodenhamer, Grand
Master of Georgia Odd Fellows, said
on Monday that as soon as he received
confirmation of the Washington news
dispatches that the Government had
approved the plan, construction of
buildings at Camp Gordon, Camp Han-
cock and Camp Wheeler will begin.

To date, 3000 men have been received
from Camp Lee, 5000 from Camp
Meade, and approximately 3000 from
Camp Devens, making a total of 11,000
eastern soldiers who have arrived here.
Nearly 700 southern selectmen were
sent on Friday to Macon and Columbia,
South Carolina.

Appeal Issued by Jews

Board for Welfare Work Seeks to
Provide Religious Facilities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, N. Y. The Jewish
Board for Welfare Work in the United
States Army has issued an appeal for
(Continued on page two, column five)

ANTI-ATD ATTACK IS CALLED UNFAIR

Many Delegates in Massachusetts
Constitutional Convention Say
It Was Understood Hierarchy
Would Not Oppose

Some of the Roman Catholic dele-
gates in the Massachusetts Constitu-
tional Convention, who voted for the
anti-aid amendment and who were
among those who were criticized by
Cardinal O'Connell in his Sunday at-
tack on the anti-aid amendment, said
today that the cardinal's attack may
prove a boomerang in some quarters.
Feeling was strong among all the
delegates, when they reassembled at
the State House today, over what
some of them said was an unfair at-
tack on the work of the convention.

The cardinal's criticism of the
Roman Catholics in the convention
was particularly resented in view of
the fact that leaders among the Roman
Catholic delegates have stated for
months that they had been given to
understand that the anti-aid amend-
ment would not be opposed by the
hierarchy. They had repeated this
information to the non-Roman Catho-
lics in the convention, and it was
largely on the assumption that the
position of the hierarchy had been
correctly stated that the anti-aid
amendment passed the convention by
the overwhelming vote of 275 to 25,
about 90 per cent of the Roman Catho-
lic delegates voting in favor of its
passage.

The Roman Catholic leaders who
told of what they had been given to
understand was the attitude of the
clergy toward the anti-aid amendment
now feel that they have been put in
an embarrassing position. Repeatedly
today they became the centers of little
groups of delegates who plied them
with questions as to the why and
wherefore of the cardinal's attack.
They replied by stating that they had
simply passed along the information
that had been given to them regarding
the supposed nonhostile attitude of
the local heads of the hierarchy.

Several names were mentioned of
Roman Catholic laymen and clergymen
who were said to have informed the
Roman Catholic leaders in the con-
vention of the supposed neutral atti-
tude of the local hierarchy.
A story going the rounds of the con-
vention today was to the effect that
Roman Catholic priests from outside
Massachusetts recently exerted pres-
sure within this State to have the anti-
aid amendment defeated. The reason
given for their concern was that the
precedent might be followed in their
own states where public money is at
present appropriated to religious
schools.

Quietly a widespread campaign for
and against the amendment is
being carried on throughout Massa-
chusetts by the opposing sides, and
political circles now believe this issue
will be the dominant one election day,
Nov. 6. Most of the opposition ap-
pears to come from Roman Catholics,
many of whom, following the attack
on the amendment by Cardinal O'Con-
nell Sunday, are working zealously to
bring out a large Roman Catholic vote
at the election.

This activity by Roman Catholics has
led to serious speculation in Republi-
can circles as to its probable effect
on the gubernatorial contest, since the
Democratic candidate, Frederick W.
Mansfield, is a Roman Catholic, while
Governor McCall is a Protestant. Both
these candidates have not made public
use of the anti-aid amendment issue,
but reports to political headquarters
have it that the religious line is being
closely drawn in the rank and file of
the two parties. Based on experi-
ence, shrewd Republican leaders say
that any extra Roman Catholic vote
brought to the polls election day, by
reason of hostility to the anti-aid
amendment, would probably be cast
for Mr. Mansfield.

If, furthermore, the McCall vote is
not swelled by some extra effort, these
leaders predict a distinct advantage to
the Mansfield candidacy, which
might prove large enough to offset
the 46,000 plurality of Governor
McCall over Mr. Mansfield last year.
The big Republican vote which came
out last year, as it always does in
Massachusetts in a presidential year,
may be needed to insure Republican
success Nov. 6.

The committee on ratification of the
anti-aid amendment is preparing for a
public rally to be held in Ford Hall
Wednesday evening at 8 p. m., and
from its headquarters, 810 Tremont
building, is distributing quantities of
cards, urging votes for the anti-aid
amendment. Funds are being sought
to finance this work.

David Stoneham has been secured
by the committee to speak at the Wed-
nesday evening rally in behalf of the
Jewish supporters of the anti-aid
amendment. As previously announced,
Prof. Frederick L. Anderson of New-
ton is scheduled as the Protestant
speaker, and P. P. Garland as the
Roman Catholic speaker of the eve-
ning. Edwin U. Curtis, chairman of
the committee on ratification of the
anti-aid amendment and chairman of
the bill of rights committee of the
Constitutional Convention, which
drafted the anti-aid amendment, is to
preside at the rally.

One of the circulars being distri-
buted by the committee on ratifica-
tion says in part of the attitude of
the people's Constitutional Conven-
tion on the anti-aid amendment as
(Continued on page five, column three)

STEPS TAKEN TO GIVE ITALY HELP

Assistance Planned May Enable
Allies to Strike Severe Blow
at Austro-Germans in Open

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Tuesday)—

Reuter's agency is permitted to state
that steps have already been taken
for rendering full assistance to Italy.
It adds that the highest Italian mili-
tary quarters have expressed great
satisfaction with the steps taken to
send the fullest assistance possible to
Italy by her allies. This assistance
will not merely have the effect of re-
moving the grave menace to the
whole alliance, but will enable the
Allies, to take advantage of the great
opportunity which now presents itself
for aiming a very decisive blow at the
Austro-German Army, which for the
first time has come out into the open.
It is not only a question of render-
ing help to Italy, this agency adds, but
of obtaining a decisive victory in a
battle which may very probably de-
cide the whole course of the war.

General Smuts on Italian Situation

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

CARDIFF, Wales (Tuesday)—
Though the situation was serious, Gen-
eral Smuts said yesterday at a lunch-
eon following the presentation to him
of the freedom of Cardiff, the position
need not discourage them or Italy. Let
Italy know as she did know already
that her allies would stand by her to
the end. "I shall not be surprised," he
said, "to see this boomerang return on
the Germans themselves." The war in
previous autumn was not decided in
Serbia or Rumania nor would it be in
Italy. In the main theater of the war
the enemy had been declining steadily
for three years. Because Germany
had beaten us in France and
Britain, and saw America rushing in
with her enormous weight, she was
trying to dodge the issue and catch
some advantage in a minor theater.
It will not help her, but will only have
the effect of prolonging the war for
a few months. The issue is no longer
in doubt.

Study Way to Help Italy

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Monday)—On Sun-
day night a ministerial council was
held to decide on the best way the
Allies may help Italy.

LUMBER FOR SHIPS GIVEN PREFERENCE

Representatives of Southern Pine
Producers Obviate Drastic
Government Action by Pledg-
ing Efforts to Cooperate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—At a confer-
ence held here on Monday between the
officers of the Emergency Fleet Cor-
poration and a committee represent-
ing the Southern Pine Association, the
lumbermen pledged their efforts to
fulfill their contracts, according to
schedule and to do all in their power
to speed up the shipping program so
vital to the nation. The conference
resulted in a slight change of sched-
ule, a better price for lumber, and an
adjustment of some small differences
and misunderstandings.
Mr. Hurley, president of the Em-
ergency Fleet Corporation, expressed
himself as being exceedingly gratified
with the understanding arrived at,
especially as the lumber representa-
tives came of their own accord and
showed a praiseworthy disposition to
help the Government.

The conference was the result of
an order issued recently by the Coun-
cil of National Defense, threatening
to take over mills which for one rea-
son or another, were failing to deliver
the shipping material called for. By
this order defaulting mill operatives
were to be given six days' notice, and
if they failed to make deliveries, the
mills would be taken over and
operated under Government control.
The committee on Monday assured
Mr. Hurley that such action would
not be necessary, and that the mem-
bers of the Southern Pine Association
would sign agreements among them-
selves which would in all cases assure
priority to the material demanded by
the shipping corporation.

As Mr. Hurley admitted, there can
be no doubt that the ship-building
program has been hampered by the
difficulty in getting material of the
right kind. The shippers and mill
operatives were often ignorant of
what was called for in the specifica-
tions, with the result that much useless
material and parts not needed were
sent to the yards. Again, as the fleet
corporation paid only \$35 a thousand
for southern pine, whereas it brought
\$40 to \$50 in the open market, it was
natural that available cars were often
used to ship the lumber that brought
the higher price. For the future, all
the shipping material ready at the
mills must be gotten out before any
other lumber is moved.

AMERICAN SHIP SEIZED

LONDON, England (Monday)—The

American sailing vessel Fanny Pres-
cott has been attacked and seized by
a submarine, the Admiralty announced
today. The U-boat took the vessel in
tow after attacking it. The crew aban-
doned the ship.

ARMENIANS MAKE STRONG PLEA FOR SELF-GOVERNMENT

Look to Peace Congress to Free
Them From Turkish Yoke—
State Would Consist Exclusively
of Territories in Turkey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—The Turk has
determined that if he can he will get
out of the war with the remnant of
an Empire. Constantinople may be
gone forever, but Anatolia remains.
Therefore, with the help of certain
friends in Europe and in America,
Turkey is attempting to bargain for
a return to the status quo ante bellum
as the price of her withdrawal from
the fold of the Central Powers. Her
anxiety to do this is accentuated by
two facts. First, her knowledge that
Bulgaria is already in the market;
and second, her realization that a
future autonomous Armenia has
entered the realm of practical politics.
The simple fact is that Turkey re-
alizes that if she does not soon get out
of the war, even if the Ottoman Empire
remains, there will be no Ottomans.
The awful fate she planned for Ar-
menia is recoiling on herself. With no
harvests worth speaking of, and even
these depleted by the demands of Ger-
many, the Ottoman people are disap-
pearing for different reasons, but in
the same way as the Armenian, the
Jew, and the Maronite have been made
to disappear.

It is a fact, and a horrible fact, that
the sword of Damocles has fallen on
the heads of the Turks. In spite of
Talaat's undertaking to abolish the
Armenian question by abolishing the
Armenian, the Armenian is negotiating
for the reestablishment of the Ar-
menian Kingdom and the Armenian
State, under a guarantee of the Pow-
ers. The matter has got so far that
the question to be decided is not
that of a guarantee, but of whose
guarantee. In England the prefer-
ence is for a guarantee by the United
States alone, but this would mean, of
course, the permanent entrance of the
States into world politics.

Meantime the friends of the Turk
and of Deutschland are endeavoring
to spoil the opportunity of Armenia
by entangling her in the pro-German
device of a Congress of small nations
which is to include Ireland and Alsace-
Lorraine. If only the Armenians can
be induced to offend France and the
United Kingdom, something tangible,
the friends of Germany imagine, will
have been accomplished. Therefore,
for the sake of Armenia it is to be
hoped that in vain the net is spread
before the bird.

PARIS, France—The following state-
ment on "The Armenian Question and
the Peace Congress" has been issued
by the Delegation Nationale Armeni-
enne:

1.—Armenians ought not to be left
under Turkish domination after the
last massacres and deportations. This
would maintain a standing cause for
disorders and conflicts which could
not fail to further trouble European
peace.

2.—It is out of question to grant
Armenians mere reforms today as was
the case in 1913, as the Turks have
just given a new and decisive proof of
their impossibility to keep their en-
gagements in tearing up the Reform
Act of Feb. 8, 1914, which would have
then solved the Armenian problem, if
loyally applied. There is, therefore,
no other possible solution but the re-
lease of Armenians from the Turkish
yoke.

3.—After the recent Russian Revolu-
tion, the Government of which de-
clared they neither wished for an-
nexations nor conquests, we find our-
selves in presence of one solution only
which realizes the national aspira-
tions of the Armenians, viz: the con-
stitution of an autonomous Armenia,
composed exclusively of the Armenian
territories of the Ottoman Empire.
For we want it plainly understood that
we are pleading for the liberation of
territories oppressed by the Turks,
and not for the separation from Russia
and Persia of territories, even though
inhabited by Armenians, which belong
to those two states. Our autonomous
Armenia has only to deal with the
Turkish portion of the regions in-
habited by Armenians.

This autonomous Armenia would in-
clude the six Turkish provinces of
Erzerum, Bitlis, Van, Diarbekir,
Mamouretul-Aziz and Sivas, as well as
Cilicia, with the ports of Mersina and
Alexandretta on the Mediterranean Sea,
and the port of Trabzon on the Black
Sea, which are the necessary
outlets allowing Armenians to develop
their country both commercially and
economically, and to live their national
life.

4.—The autonomous Armenia thus
constituted would be under the pro-
tection of the Powers.

The following question may then
be asked: Would such protectorate
be entrusted to one Power only and
to which? Or would it be collectively
exercised by all the Powers?

Under the old system, Russia had
in view the annexation, or at least the
protection under her own control, of
part of Armenia, but, with her new
Government, a collective protectorate
of the Powers is the only solution to
be considered.

This collective protection, which
would be tantamount to the neutraliza-
tion of Armenia, is justified by the
international interests at play in these
regions of Asia Minor. It would be

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a reduction on a small scale of the future "Society of Nations."

5—Such a solution would be the only one to give satisfaction to national aspirations. It would at the same time agree with the war aims of the Allies, among which are the principle of nationalities and the liberation of oppressed peoples.

It would present sundry advantages to the Powers themselves which would have equal rights. Thus constituted, Armenia would become for them a field opened to their commercial, economic and scholastic activity. It would also be a peace-making factor in the way of forming a buffer state between the future Turkish State in Anatolia, Russia, Persia, Mesopotamia and Syria.

As to the Baghdad Railway, about which a special agreement will undoubtedly be reached between the Powers, the Mesina and Alexandretta ports would become two head-lines in neutral territory, thus insuring to all Powers free traffic with Persia and India. This solution would oppose the strongest obstacle to the "Drang nach Osten" of Pan-Germanism.

6—A primary organization period would be necessary, during which the peace congress would delegate to one of the protecting Powers the mission of presiding as the trustee of the protecting Powers over the reconstitution of social life in Armenia. The duration of this period might be estimated at 25 years, and would be terminated when financial, economic, administrative and political stability is realized, as has been done by the United States in Cuba and will shortly be done in the Philippine Islands.

The protecting Power delegated would dispose of a loan guaranteed by the Powers, besides whatever indemnity fund may be stipulated by the peace congress in order to indemnify the victims of massacres and deportations. This delegated Power would also be entitled to send to Armenia, to insure order and security, a sufficient armed force which would be gradually withdrawn before the expiration of its mission and replaced proportionally by an indigenous police force.

7—A National Assembly elected by the people would be convened during the last year of the delegated Power's mandate. Armenia, becoming self-governed at the end of the organization period, the government would be transferred to the National Assembly, which would have to enforce and maintain under the collective protection of the Powers, the definite fundamental statute of the autonomous Armenia worked out to this effect.

8—It is useful to refute beforehand the argument used by the Turkish press against all projects of self-government. They would have us believe that there are no longer enough Armenians left in Turkey to form an independent nation. This is but a specious argument.

Previous to the war, the Armenian population of the Turkish Empire amounted to about 2,100,000. Out of this number the population of Cilicia was 407,000 and that of the six Turkish provinces 1,693,000. In these six provinces, which comprise the bulk of the Kurds and many different races, the Armenians were still in majority, as they attained 40 per cent. of the whole population; they were, before the war, even more numerous than both Turks and Kurds. Should, on the other hand, moral and economic factors be considered, it can be said that Armenians possessed 69 to 86 per cent. of the trade, industries and sundry callings. Their schools, none of which received governmental aid, reached 80 per cent. of the total.

Lastly, although Armenians were but 2,100,000 out of the 20,000,000 total population of the Empire, they had in their hands 60 per cent. of the import trade, 40 per cent. of the export trade, and more than 80 per cent. of the domestic trade.

Notwithstanding the large number of the victims of massacres and deportations, most of the Armenians have been able to escape or survive the extermination. According to the Blue Book published by Lord Bryce, and based on the most reliable sources, we should not be far from the truth in stating that 1,500,000 represent the surviving population of the whole Empire.

9—On the other hand, we must not forget that the number of Armenians in the whole world exceeds 4,000,000 and that many of those who fled from persecutions, emigrating to Europe, Egypt and America during the last 30 years, will return to their native land when freedom from Turkish oppression and autonomy assure them security and justice.

It is well also to recall that hardly 400,000 Greeks were in Greece when this kingdom was founded, and no more than 600,000 or 700,000 Serbs or Bulgarians when Serbia and Bulgaria were erected into principalities.

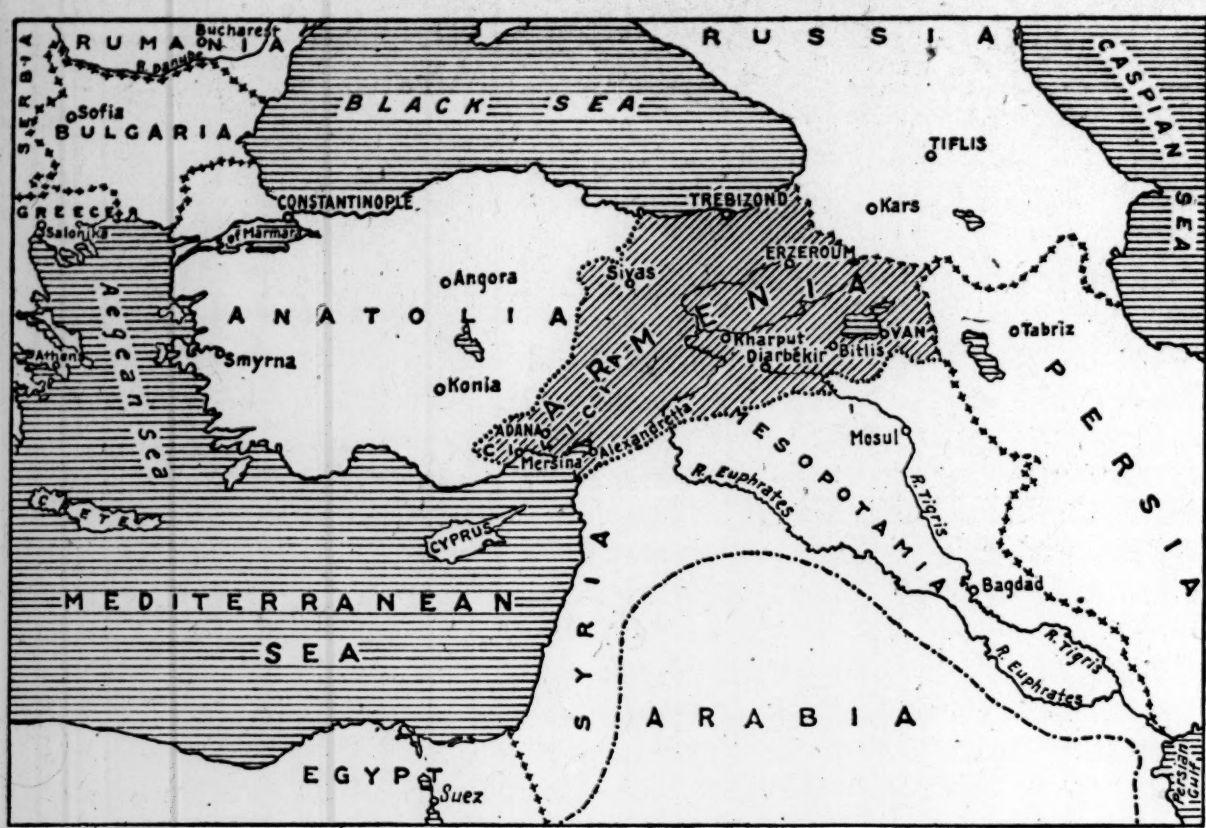
(Signed) BOGHOS NUBAR.

NEW VATICAN PEACE NOTE FORESHADOWED

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—According to the Koeltische Zeitung, the Pope has received in audience several French prelates and the step must be regarded as preliminary to a new papal peace proclamation with the cooperation of the international episcopate.

U-BOAT COMMANDER'S PAROLE

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—A Berlin telegram says the commander of U-293 refused to pledge himself and officers not to escape, and the Spanish authorities therefore requested the surrender of important machinery, which he replaced by reserve parts. The parole given, the message adds, only concerned the commander's proposed journey to San Fernando to communicate with the German Embassy which was never undertaken.



Proposed autonomous Armenia

Shaded section of the map indicates the territories of the Ottoman Empire which would constitute the new state, under the Delegation Nationale Armenienne plan

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

(Continued from page one)

Prince Rupprecht: Mist and fog restricted the fighting activity in Flanders, but nevertheless the artillery activity along the Yser has been lively and reached great violence, especially near Dixmude, during the night. Attacks by enemy detachments north of the town failed.

Between the Houthulst Wood and the Lys the enemy forces directed some strong waves of firing on our fighting zone. Some English infantry advancing behind drumfire and smoke shells attacked north of the Boesinghe-Staden Railway. The storming waves collapsed as a result of our defense.

Army of the German Crown Prince: On the Chemin des Dames strong French forces attacked twice after violent artillery preparation near Braye. As the result of our fire and at some places counter-thrusts by our trench garrison, the enemy troops had to retreat. They sustained heavy losses and left prisoners in our hands.

Aviation: Since Oct. 22 the enemy airmen have lost 48 airplanes in aerial engagements and by our antiaircraft guns. Three of these were brought down in home territory.

Eastern theater: There have been no events of importance.

Macedonian front: In the Monastir Basin, in the Tcherna Bend and from the Vardar to Lake Doiran there have been lively artillery duels.

Italian front: The successes attained by the rapid attack of German and Austro-Hungarian divisions under Gen. Otto von Buelow, due to the high rising offensive spirit of the troops, have brought about a collapse of the whole Italian Isonzo front. The defeated second Italian army is retreating toward the Tagliamento. The third Italian army offered only brief resistance to our attack against their positions from Wippach to the sea and is hastily retreating along the Adriatic coast. North of the broad sector which has been pierced, the Italian front is also yielding as far as Ploekken Pass. Hostile rear guards thus vainly have endeavored to stem the impetuous advance of the armies of the Central Powers.

Austro-Hungarian troops are standing before Udine, hither the great Italian headquarters. Austro-Hungarian divisions have captured Correns and are approaching the frontier in the coast region.

All roads are covered with disorderly retreating columns and cars belonging to the Italian army and the Italian population.

The number of prisoners and the quantity of booty are continually increasing.

Violent tempests and heavy rains have prevailed on the vast fighting area of the twelfth Isonzo battle.

The supplementary report from headquarters reads:

On isolated sectors of the Flanders front and along the Chemin des Dames the artillery duels were livelier.

In the east nothing of importance occurred.

On the Italian plains good progress was made.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The official report made public on Monday night reads:

During the course of the day the artillery action was maintained with violence on the right bank of the Meuse, in the sector of Chaume Wood-Bezonsaux. There was intermittent cannonading on the rest of the front.

German aviators bombed the neighborhood of Dunkirk on Oct. 27 and 28. There were no casualties.

Belgian communication: Our troops carried out last night several raids north and south of Dixmude. South of Dixmude a detachment went beyond a line of support and brought back in all about 50 prisoners and several machine guns. Our troops blew up several enemy bomb throwers and shelters. During the day our batteries continued the destruction of numerous enemy works and batteries.

Yesterday morning's communiqué says: We raided the enemy trenches last night opposite Warneton. A hostile reconnoitering party was repulsed in Reutel neighborhood. During yesterday's operations north of Merckem, a Belgian patrol captured a German post of 21 men. Early in the night, Belgian troops carried out a success-

PREMIER TELLS HOW BRITAIN SAVED EUROPE

(Continued from page one)

of this vast panorama of heroism. It struck us dumb with a sense overpowering of admiration and gratitude. We who remained behind, he said, speaking of the fallen, though impoverished by their loss, were enriched by their memory. Let it not be said they gave their lives in vain.

Commanders Mentioned

Unusual Feature in House When Parliament Voted Gratitude

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The official statement issued on Monday reads: In Belgium rather violent artillery actions occurred north of Draebank.

South of St. Quentin we made an attack which enabled us to bring back a machine gun and prisoners.

On the Aisne front lively artillery fighting occurred near Hurbetise and in the sector north of Vaudesson.

Our detachments penetrated German trenches in the Argonne and on the left bank of the Meuse, bringing back 10 prisoners. On the right bank of the Meuse the German artillery violently bombarded our positions on the front between Chaume Wood and Bezonsaux.

An attack followed. The enemy forces, beaten back by our fire, were not able to approach our lines except at a single point north of Courrieres Wood, where they gained a footing for a distance of about 500 meters in our advanced positions. Our troops counter-attacked immediately and regained the greater part of the occupied ground. We took prisoners.

In the Foremont Forest an enemy attack on one of our small posts gave no result.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Tuesday)—The official announcement issued on Monday says the Germans have evacuated the Werder Peninsula on the Gulf of Riga, where they made a landing recently.

The announcement says that Werder has been burned, and that provisions have been stolen.

No fighting has taken place in the Gulf of Finland, but trawlers are active there.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Tuesday)—The official report issued on Monday reads:

All movements ordered by the general staff are being carried out quite regularly, and the troops which are opposing the enemy forces are fulfilling their duty by keeping in check their advance into the plains.

DENMARK PLANNING TO RESERVE SWINE

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Tuesday)—The Danish Food Council, after considering the growing difficulties of supplying the home population with fats, has rejected the proposed prohibition upon the export of swine and instead 300,000 swine will be reserved for domestic consumption. It is stated that both Germany and Great Britain have expressed themselves as satisfied with this arrangement.

Butter cards allowing a weekly ration of a half-pound at half a dollar a pound will be introduced. Milk and cream cards are also proposed. The council's report will be presented at once to the Rigsdag for action.

VICE-CONSUL IS INDICTED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Jesus Martinez, Mexican Vice-Consul here, who refused to appear for examination on the ground that he was an alien and not subject to the draft, after having registered for military service, was indicted on Monday by the federal grand jury on a charge of violating the Conscription Law.

SIR CECIL SPRING-RICE'S VISIT

OTTAWA, Ont.—Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, ambassador from the United Kingdom to the United States, and Lady Spring-Rice were guests today of the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire at the Government House.

CAMP BUILDINGS FOR PROTESTANTS

(Continued from page one)

\$1,000,000 to be used among the more than 50,000 Jewish soldiers serving America at home and abroad. Although the board does not desire to segregate the Jewish soldiers, it does seek to provide them with religious facilities on a par with those available in the camps for men of other faiths. The plans call for the establishment of at least one secretary in each camp, and for rabbis and lecturers. At least \$750,000 is needed for this work during the first year of the war. The 32 workers now on duty will be increased to 160 as soon as possible.

Like the Young Men's Christian Association, the Commission on Training Camp Activities and the Knights of Columbus, the board, according to its chairman, Harry Cutler, aims to conduct the welfare work on nonsectarian lines, and therefore, hopes to receive financial support from non-Jews as well as those of its own faith, in the assurance that all, regardless of faith, should help to perform a necessary patriotic duty in a field where the relationship of the board can effect the most efficient results.

Libraries for Soldiers

Carnegie Corporation Provides for Building at Each Camp

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Reports received by the War Service Committee of the American Library Association on the results to date of the campaign for funds show good prospect of reaching the goal set for Nov. 1. Among the subscriptions is a grant by the Carnegie Corporation for a distinct library building at each of the 16 cantonments, and also for buildings at such of the national guard camps as have a prospect of permanence. Contracts for the buildings at the cantonments were executed a week ago.

Without waiting for the buildings, the actual service of reading matter is under way. Thousands of books and magazines have already been gathered, forwarded, and issued to the men, in part directly, in part through various agencies. Representatives of the Library War Service Committee, later "Camp Librarians," are already on the spot organizing the work. Their reports show a great eagerness for reading matter on the part of the men and enthusiastic appreciation on the part of the officers.

Recreation Work

Secretary Baker and Fraternal Leaders Discuss the Matter

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The possible extension of government recreation work at the training camps, through the cooperation of the large fraternal organizations of the country, was discussed on Monday by Secretary Baker and representatives of those organizations, who came here at the Secretary's invitation.

Mr. Baker explained his desire to enlist the fraternal societies of the communities near the training centers in the work of providing healthful amusements for the soldiers during their leisure hours.

REICHSRAT PRESIDENT TELLS OF SUCCESSES

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—Announcing in the Reichsrat the Austrian successes, the President observed that the great anxiety concerning Trieste was now removed, and hope of a speedy honorable peace had risen.

The Austrian press rejoices chiefly over the safety of Trieste, Neue Freie Presse remarking that the Monarchy has been anxious concerning it ever since Italy declared war. A report of the proceedings in the Chamber states that German and Polish deputies rose and cheered the Emperor and army but says nothing of the Czechs.

GERMANY'S PEACE OFFER TO BELGIUM

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—La Metropole, a Belgian newspaper published here, learns from an influential source of an attempt by Germany to negotiate with Belgium. Preliminary conditions proposed were, complete restoration of Belgium, recognition of Belgian independence, indemnity and reparation, and convocation of peace conference in Brussels under King Albert's presidency.

Frederix van den Lancken, legal adviser to the German Government in Belgium, put forward the scheme to M. de Brequeville, the Belgian Premier, through a Belgian magnate and the former, who it is said defeated this attempt to separate the Allies, informed M. Briand, the former Premier, of the proposal.

THE BOLO CASE AND THE ROYALIST PLOT

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The French public, as a whole, seem disinclined to take the alleged Royalist plot seriously. Gustave Hervé voices the general feeling when he says the proceedings against the Action Francaise will be regarded by French people as an attempt by the Government to save Malvy at any cost. Daudet, however unwise in his campaigns, was instrumental in bringing the Bonnet Rouge affair to light, as well as circumstances connected with the Bolo plot.

To anyone conversant with political

life in France, there will be nothing surprising in the discovery of arms at a Royalist headquarters, for it was the practice of the camels du roi to carry loaded canes and revolvers. Maurras further states that since the unearthing of the Almereydas activities, it has been found necessary for Royalists to carry arms in self-defense against a gang recruited by the editor of Bonnet Rouge. The charge of conspiracy against the State and the hoarding of arms brought against the Action Francaise which had led to the opening of an inquiry by the examining magistrate, M. Morand, inspires a statement appearing in a paper owned by Jean Dupuy, member of the Government, that the Royalist Party has, for some time past, been reorganizing itself, that it has enlisted supporters among the very poor, and has drawn up schemes for bringing about disorder in the streets on the plea of dear food. It also states that documents have been found containing information as to the attitude of certain regiments. The French press, with the exception of extreme Left papers, calls on M. Dupuy's journal to explain its utterances.

AUSTRO-GERMAN CONGRATULATIONS

Two Emperors Exchange Messages About Italy—Papers Hail Show of German Strength

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—The Kaiser and Emperor Karl of Austria, have exchanged congratulatory telegrams on the successes against Italy. The Austrian Premier, speaking in the Upper House of the Reichsrat on Saturday, announced that while the war situations are the best conceivable, the monarchy's aims remain those for which it entered the war, and it is ready to negotiate if the enemy renounces its one-sided and arbitrary peace aims.

The Austro-Hungarian press strikes the same note and the Berlin Vorwaerts also announces that the campaign against Italy is being conducted, not for aggression, but for peace. The Pan-German press, however, is declaring that it must now be clear to all that Germany is still strong enough to win peace and gain her political objects by force and the Weser Zeitung remarks that one of her chief aims must be to negotiate with each opponent about himself and not with England about the affairs of the whole world. Italy, it observes, affords the best starting point for this procedure.

The Zeitung am Mittag of Berlin says that the German Chancellorship has been offered to the Bavarian Premier, Count von Hertling, who has asked for time to consider the matter. A dispatch received here from Berlin says that Count von Hertling has arrived in Berlin, and was received by Emperor William simultaneously with Dr. Michaelis, the Imperial Chancellor.

RESIGNATION OF DR. ERNST FEISE

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

MADISON, Wis.—Dr. Ernst Feise, associate professor of German, University of Wisconsin, resigned as a result of an offensive remark regarding the Liberty button which he made during the recent Liberty Loan campaign. Professor Feise is a citizen of Germany who has been on the university's instructional staff since 1908.

"After investigation of the remark which Professor Feise made, it appeared clear that his usefulness in the department of the university was at an end," President Van Hise declared. "On Saturday, Professor Hoehfeld announced that Dr. Feise's resignation was at my disposal at any time, and I have now received it."

The statement made by President Van Hise of the University, in explaining the matter is fair," says Dr. Feise. "My remarks were not meant to give offense. As must be expected, under present circumstances, a strict interpretation was given to the words which were not meant to offend or hurt."

VETERAN JOURNALISTS TO MEET

Reminiscences of journalism during the years immediately prior to 1884 will feature the tenth annual reunion of the Veteran Boston Journalists on the evening of Nov. 10 at Young's Hotel. At least 50 of the some 200 members of this association are expected to attend the meeting. Any person who wrote for and was employed on a Boston newspaper in 1884, or before that date, is eligible for membership. Governor McCall will be among those present.

TWENTIETH CENTURY CLUB

At the Twentieth Century Club, next Saturday afternoon, Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard University, will speak on "The America of Tomorrow; Some Effects of the War on American Ideals." On Nov. 10 Prof. C. Cestre, of France, who is the visiting professor of literature at Harvard, and Wilson Follett of Brown, will be the guests of the club.

AMUSEMENTS

SYMPHONY HALL
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Tickets \$1.50, \$1.00, 75c, 50c

FORE RIVER MEN WANT MORE PAY

Employees at Shipbuilding Plant to Ask for Schedule of United States Navy Yards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

QUINCY, Mass.—Demands of the employees at the Fore River plant of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation for increased wages equivalent to those received at the United States navy yards are expected to be presented to the management today by the committee appointed by the unions at a meeting in Alpha Hall last night.

The meeting was held under auspices of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, and John E. Nolan, president of the northeastern district, presided. Other organizations were represented.

Mr. Nolan advised the men to settle their differences with the company in a quiet manner and not to think of a strike.

The employees say the wages now paid are divided into three classes, 53 cents an hour for the first, 55 for the second and 45 for the third. They claim the wages in force at the Charlestown Navy Yard for the first class are \$4.64 a day or 68 cents an hour; for the second class \$4.40 a day or 55 cents an hour, and for the third class \$3.60 a day, or 45 cents an hour. This scale is the same as that now being paid at Fore River, but the Fore River men say the employees at the navy yard have been receiving in addition a bonus of 5 per cent.

Moreover, they claim that the 5 per cent bonus will be done away with when the new scale of wages goes into effect at the navy yard Thursday, the new scale will be considerably higher than that now being paid at Fore River, which has been in effect since Oct. 1. The new navy yard scale, starting Nov. 1, is to be \$4.84 a day or 63 cents an hour for the first class, \$4.32 a day or 58 cents an hour for the second class, and \$3.95 or 49 cents an hour for the third class, according to the Fore River employees, who contend that they should have as much as those employed at the navy yard.

UNSUCCESSFUL AIR RAID ON ENGLAND

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—An attempted air raid on the southeast counties of England was beaten off last night, according to a communication by Field Marshal Viscount French, commander-in-chief of the home forces. The statement of Viscount French follows:

"Hostile airplanes attempted to raid the southeast counties tonight. Our airplanes went up and the guns and lights were in action. No hostile airplanes succeeded in passing the outer defenses."

CONSTANTINE'S MESSAGE TO KAISER

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ATHENS, Greece (Tuesday)—Messages exchanged direct between the Kaiser and ex-King Constantine which have been discovered are being deciphered, and will be laid before a parliamentary commission. One message reveals Constantine, in January last, urging the Kaiser to attack the Allies in the Balkans and promising to attack Sarraïl in the rear.



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GERMAN PRESS ON WILLY-NICKY PLOT

General Condemnation of Post-Bismarckian Diplomacy — Majority Socialists' Organ Outspoken on the Subject

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam).—Despite the censorship conditions in Germany at the present time, there are indications that the publication of the Kaiser-Tsar correspondence has made a great impression there, and that the Government has not altogether achieved what it expected in presenting its own version of the case.

In the first place, the Radical and Socialist press has lost no time in making all the capital possible out of the Kaiser's letter to the Tsar, urging him to refer the question of concluding peace with Japan to the Duma. Obviously, Radical and Socialist writers exclaim, the Kaiser is the convinced advocate of the parliamentary system, and the only wonder is that the procedure so strongly recommended for Russia more than 10 years ago still awaits its introduction into Germany.

But this is not all. There are some papers that have lent themselves to the support of the official view put forward in the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung that the Kaiser's demarche represented an attempt, not to "encircle" Great Britain, but to prevent encirclement by her, and to preserve the peace of the world. Papers so wide apart as the Conservative Reichsbote and the radical Rostocker Zeitung are among such as these, but on the other hand an outburst of dissatisfaction with the foreign policy of modern Germany has been very general. The moral drawn differs, it is true—the Conservatives call for a return to the traditions of the Bismarckian era, while the Left considers fresh proof has been adduced of the necessity for the introduction of parliamentary government, but the premise is the same in each case, namely, condemnation of post-Bismarckian diplomacy. Thus while the Conservative Post has published an article from a "parliamentary quarter," characterizing the criticism of the foreign policy pursued since Bismarck's time, "which is now so widespread," as "only too well justified," and demanding that it be conducted henceforth on strictly constitutional lines in order that "stability and security" may be restored to it, the Socialist minority's organ, the Leipziger Volkszeitung, has gone so far as to remark: "It is surprising that England should have considered herself to be threatened, when Germany was seen to be attempting to draw France and Russia into a hostile coalition?"

The Majority Socialists have been equally outspoken in the Vorwärts, and, as that paper has pointed out, its remarks in this instance did not evoke the rebuke which its utterances usually encounter in Conservative quarters, although it published several strong leading articles on the subject. One of these read in part as follows: "The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung is continuing the story of how in the year 1904 we nearly came to an alliance with Russia, and a war with England. The German people had known nothing of this affair; it would have been taken by surprise, and not pleasantly so. The close relations that then existed between Germany and Russia were not unknown, it is true, for 1904 was the year of the famous Königsberg high treason trial at which proceedings were instituted against German Social Democrats because they supported the Russian war of liberation, and had committed 'lese-majesté' against the Tsar. . . . The sympathy of all liberal circles among the German people was on the side of the Russian revolution. . . . Then on Oct. 21 the Baltic fleet on its way to the Far East had its tragic-romantic adventure with an English fishing fleet. . . . and in Germany the fate of the innocent fishermen was universally deplored. . . . It sounds like a fairy story now to learn that at that time we were nearly involved in a war with England and Japan, with Nicholas, Raschdewenski and Kuropatkin as allies. We will not inquire here as to whether German public opinion in 1904 took the right side or not; what is certain is that never would there have been a war so unpopular as that against England and Japan with Imperial Russia as an ally. If such a war threatened, it was requisite that public opinion should be prepared for it, but of such preparation there was not the slightest trace.

he endeavored to impart a reasonable animus to the foreign policy of the Empire. To discuss the difficulties he encountered in the undertaking will be the task of a later period. Today we are confronted with the fact that within ten years of 1904 England, Japan and Russia, all three, stood combined against Germany. It is fantastic, but only too true."

As for the Berliner Tageblatt, it has commented but once on the documents published in the government organ, but that comment, which appeared under the signature of Theodor Wolff was very much to the point. It emphasized, like the Vorwärts, the fact that, if war had broken out with England in 1904, the general public would have been faced with a fait accompli for which it was in no way prepared, and also repeated the Socialist organ's question as to what assistance could have been hoped for from Russia, while further observing that it was difficult to see what German interests were threatened by the cooling question to which the correspondence refers. Quite incomprehensible, however, the article continues, is how, in the midst of a policy designed to win over Russia and France, the Morocco question could be let loose, and how, after Delcassé's fall, the conference could be insisted upon that drove Rouvier, ready to negotiate as he was, into the English camp. . . . What was the final result of the whole attempt to establish a German-Russian alliance? The Russian delegates to the Algeiras Conference, together with the French and English diplomats, naturally fought the German claims, and on April 5, 1906, during the budget debate in the Reichstag, Herr von Hertling affirmed that Russia had "rewarded with ingratitude Germany's friendly attitude during her misfortune." Count Hertling also and the Reichstag did not even know how far the German Government had gone in its "friendly attitude." . . . In that same April, 1906, the Russian Government, which needed more than two milliards, and which, doubtless, dropped certain hints as to the German offer of an alliance, concluded a loan in London and Paris.

FRANCE IS URGED TO USE MORE FISH

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—An interesting little campaign is afoot under the best governmental auspices and in circumstances of a peculiar character, to stimulate a better liking for and understanding of fish as an article of food among the French, who find themselves in difficult circumstances with regard to victualing. Those who have known and appreciated the wonders of French cooking, even in humble quarters, may be a little surprised to be told that the French in general know little of the arts of dealing with the familiar varieties of fish, and that they are inclined to neglect them as food.

Now interest in the "merlan," the "maquereau" and all the rest is to be greatly stimulated, and particularly in the war departments. The cause is odd and interesting. A short while since, M. Justin Godart, the Undersecretary of State in the Department of Health, paid a visit to the famous Halles, the central markets of Paris, and to the new "magasins de ravitaillement" attached to the department. At all times the Halles make a most picturesque sight, and indeed they are not less interesting in these times of war than in peace, though circumstances and appearances are so very different. M. Godart was deeply interested in all that he saw and asked many questions. In the fish market he had an unusual and instructive experience. The president of the salesmen's syndicate became sufficiently emboldened to make a little speech to the Undersecretary, in which he pleaded the cause of fish as food, remarking that it held far too small a place in the program of the health departments in Paris. "On our coasts," he said, "the peasants and the workpeople make fish the basis of their nourishment and find it excellent. But so far as the people are concerned, it is always disdained by the housewives, however cheaply it may be sold. Why? Because they do not know how to prepare and cook it. In this case, as in all others, a special knowledge is required, and as nobody takes the trouble to gain it, the small households are deprived of a perfect food which can often be obtained at very small costs. They reserve it for the rare gala days when it is dear and taken only with meat. Heresy, monsieur, heresy! Fish, with boiled potatoes, is enough in itself. It is a 'plat de résistance' and not 'de luxe' and it ought to constitute the basis of a repast."

The little speech, with its obvious truths, made a considerable impression on the Undersecretary of State, and there is a sequel. Certain orders have been given, as the result of which the cooks attached to the ambulances and the military hospitals in Paris are being sent to the Halles for small lectures on the value of fish as food, and for practical demonstrations in cleaning, preparing and cooking it cheaply. It is to be a thoroughly practical course. It is declared to be one of the surprises of the war that at last fish salesmen have become public teachers. But, it is asked, if this experiment succeeds, why should not the housewives also be admitted to these practical lectures by the experts in the Halles?

THE DEMAND FOR GOOD HOUSING

Question Has Reached Point in United Kingdom Where Practical Measures Must Result — Statistics Show Urgent Need

Owing to various reasons, the "housing question" is calling for special attention at this time. The importance of the matter in relation to the solution of labor and social questions is recognized, and the following and subsequent articles dealing with the matter, and specially written for The Christian Science Monitor, will undoubtedly be read with interest.

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—In Great Britain the question of good housing, both rural and urban, has reached a point of interest which can only result in practical measures. Political side-tracking of what is of urgent value to the entire community is no longer possible, and public opinion has reached a strength and an outlook that is quite able to distinguish between mere political window dressing and a clear determination of the Government to take an important problem by the horns. The war has put an end temporarily to building of the ordinary kind, but the war was not responsible for the bad conditions obtaining in the antebellum period; it did not create the dearth of houses in mining and manufacturing districts, nor institute the wretched hovels, built with little or no foundation, and often with but one bedroom, which are still found in country villages.

Housing in Great Britain has raised its standard but slowly. Increased education and a very wide-spread appreciation of the wastage involved in bad social conditions have effected a revolution during the last few years, while great building enterprises, like that of Sir George Cadbury of Bourneville, and of Lord Leverhulme at Port Sunlight, have demonstrated to an incredulous section of society that the ordinary amenities of life can be produced not only at a higher industrial activity, but what is of more importance, a happier and more enlightened citizen. That is the great desideratum and it must be recognized as entirely separate from all the intricate questions involved in its achievement. Once grant that the free citizen is entitled to good housing, that it is implied in the very fact that he is a member of the community and a contributor to the wealth of the State, and the means of provision will arise in one way or another. The whole series of discussions revolving round economic rents, state subsidies, private or public ownership, are not to be allowed to becloud the main issues, and to those who are observing the trend of events, it is becoming obvious that "lions" of various economic prejudices are holding sweet converse with "lambs" of very divergent views, a good omen for the solution of a question which is of national and not of sectional interest.

At first sight it seems incredible that there should be differences of opinion as to the value of good housing. Apathy and indifference account for a good deal. One half of the world has no knowledge as to how the other half lives. To the advocates of the do-nothing policy, slovenliness and dirt seem to offer an argument that better housing would be unappreciated. But to say that is to offer only a fraction of a verity. If water has to be fetched from a yard, if sanitation is insufficient and inconvenient, if an entire family is housed in two or three indifferent rooms, where there is little light and less fresh air, the standard of cleanliness is apt to be low and the tendency of the slum-dweller is to take the line of least resistance, which invariably means neglect.

It is found by those competent to judge, that in the rising generation there is a far higher demand for decent homes and conditions than their parents had, and the net results of housing people in better neighborhoods and houses at, in nine cases out of ten, as a very marked stimulus toward a better social standard. This has often been observed in the country, where people have exchanged old derelict cottages away from the beaten track for the more modern cottages that lie on the outskirts of most country towns, where sinks, larders and cupboards ease the housewife's work, and where public opinion exercises its transforming influence. It is nearly 50 years since the education acts were passed, and the demand for adequate housing is one of the many results of increased thinking power. Facts are stubborn things, and the census of 1901, as quoted in a recent housing pamphlet, showed that in England and Wales alone, no fewer than 2,667,596 persons were living (in tenements of one to four rooms) more than two to a room. In the southern half of Scotland and in some parts of Ireland (notably Dublin and Belfast) conditions were even worse. In Glasgow, for example where nearly every room in the artisan's house is used also as a bedroom, no less than 55.7 per cent of the whole population were living more than two persons to a room and 27.9 per cent, actually more than three persons to a room. What the general effect of this is upon the well-being and conduct of the population it is easy to discern, and the difficulties have not decreased in the last 16 years, in spite of housing acts intended to mitigate the evil.

In the supplementary report for the Barrow-in-Furness district, the commissioners inquiring into industrial unrest, spoke of the housing conditions as a crying scandal, in spite of the efforts of Vickers Ltd. to provide for the sudden increase of their own workers by building Vickers town. "The first point," said the report, "is to appreciate the number of the population and the number of houses to contain that population. To those who

have the rare power of translating statistical figures into the facts of human life, the following figures will be convincing." Then they proceed to show the overcrowding inevitable in the circumstances. The accounts are overwhelming in their evidence. They are the plainest indications of some of the factors of labor unrest and they may be translated into a very simple desire for the ordinary decencies and enjoyments of life, for a relief from the overstrain of always living in a crowd. "For the majority of the workers there is no home life," was the verdict of a witness; it is obvious that there can be none.

At the moment there is always the demand for higher wages, but as has been pertinently remarked "higher wages" are merely a symbol for something inadequately realized. The great masses of the population are asking for a fuller life, for the means by which they can express the better activities. The South Wales report was significant. "Valleys shut in on either side by high mountains, into which the mining population is crowded, monotonous terraces of houses, the rarity of dignified municipal buildings and other centralized institutions, the scarcity of recreation grounds and of land suitable for gardens and allotments and the general isolation of the coalfield from the large centers of population." It is not therefore "wages" that are asked for, but better conditions of life, all the little pleasures that are included in gardens and good houses, in libraries and recreation, and the general sanity of living.

The public is alive to the futility of establishing sanatoria or of forming new ministries when the great cause of so much that is out of gear in the social welfare remains untouched. Lack of coordination, vested interests, blocking of fresh endeavors by those who fear the methods of the doctrine, and a general suspicion, have held up the housing question, but the force of necessity and the sense of national responsibility are causing a great impetus, and the desire to find the best working methods, methods which will be described in future articles, is already bearing fruit.

GERMAN "CHRISTIAN LABOR UNIONS"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam).—Following upon the publication of the report on the membership of the official German Social Democratic Party, the Germania has published the annual report of the German "Christian labor unions," the labor organization founded under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church in Germany. From this it appears that on a twelvemonth's average the membership for 1916 stood at 174,300 as compared with 176,137 for the previous year, so that there was a decrease of 1,837, or of somewhat over 1 per cent. These figures are stated, however, to mark a considerable improvement in the decrease in membership recorded at the end of 1915 was 106,607, or 37.4 per cent, while it is pointed out that this improvement is being maintained, as by the end of the first six months of the current year the membership had risen to 230,000. The Vorwärts, which has duly noted this report, remarks that the membership figure given for the end of 1916 actually reveals a decrease of almost 50 per cent since the war, for according to the statistical year book for 1914 the membership of the Christian labor unions was 344,687 at the end of 1912, whereas in the present annual report it is given as 174,300.

CONCRETE VESSELS TO BE BUILT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Scandinavian idea of building ships of ferro-concrete is being taken up in England, and the Committee of Lloyd's Registry of Shipping has approved plans for the construction of a motor vessel and also of a number of non-propelling barges of ferro-concrete, some of them to carry 500 tons dead weight. One of the society's chief surveyors has been touring in Scandinavia to investigate the developments made there in this new form of shipbuilding, and he has been able to obtain valuable information for his committee. The new vessels are to be built under the inspection of the society's surveyors for entry in Lloyd's Register Book. In view of the shortage of steel the possibilities of the new material have aroused much interest in shipbuilding circles, and plans are being considered for constructing other larger ferro-concrete vessels for commercial purposes.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades Central Advisory Committee (operatives), which advises and assists the Ministry of Labor on questions arising in the administration of the employment exchange affecting workpeople in those industries, held its third meeting recently. Certain relaxations which are to be allowed with regard to the keeping of vacant books on licensed premises were reported to the committee. Among other matters, the committee discussed the regulations with reference to the notification of trades disrupted by the employment exchanges to applicants for employment.

SPAIN BUSY WITH ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

Financial Question Engages Attention—Spain Hears Complicently That America Is to Control Gold Output

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Spain

MADRID, Spain.—Financial and economic questions of a novel and important character are now engaging the attention of Spain. It finds itself in the new and curious position apparently of being looked upon with apprehension, tinged with a little envy, by great foreign powers, who see it growing in riches, however small these may be in comparison with their own, while theirs are, for the time being, declining. Thus the arguments with France as to the repatriation of Spanish stocks and shares held north of the Pyrenees, and thus also the announcement that the United States is determined to send less gold to Spain. On the face of it the latter appears to be an important move, but Spain receives the news with complacency, and to some extent discounts it. According to telegrams, there seems to have been more uneasiness in mercantile and financial circles in Barcelona than elsewhere, the announcement having been made, in conjunction with another concerning the intended restrictions in the supplies of cotton, which at first seriously disturbed the leaders of the main Catalan industry, though they were afterwards largely reassured. The country was informed unofficially that, acting under President Wilson's gold embargo proclamation, the Treasury officials at Washington had virtually decided to prohibit the exportation of gold to Spain. It was added that the discovery had been made that in the first eight months of this year \$88,000,000 were exported to Spain, the largest amount that ever crossed the Atlantic to the peninsula in any such period before. The result is that the balance is somewhat affected. The official view in Spain appears to be that such apprehensions as are here indicated are exaggerated.

There has been a good deal of manipulation in the movements of the Spanish exchange of late, and when this news was received there was a quick decline in the rate, and quotations on the Bolsa were promptly affected. In the first moments, the news that America would stop the shipping of gold was regarded in the market as sensational. A little reflection, however, induced a change of feeling. Here is the statement of one authority upon the subject: "The news of this prohibition is quite untrue, and logically thinking there really could not be any such decree. The following are some of my reasons for taking such a view—gold has been one of the few articles in the United States for the exportation of which it is not necessary to have a special permit. The North American republic has a superfluity of gold, inasmuch as in the year ending last June it had imported \$977,000,000 in that metal and had exported only \$291,000,000; and the gold that America sent to Spain was sent in order to serve the interests of its allies, France and England, whose respective monetary units were maintained in Spain, thanks to these American shipments of the precious metal. There is, therefore, not the slightest cause for alarm, nor need we anticipate for any period any serious restrictions of the gold importations."

Nor has the news that the United States customs authorities at Gulfport removed about \$50,000 worth of gold from a Spanish steamer bound for Spain caused any commotion, for that is a proceeding that might be capable of various explanations, and it would not be disturbing to find the United States in this, as in other matters, allowing exportation only under license, which, of course, does not imply anything in the nature of prohibition, but merely control. The Spanish stocks of gold, which, as has frequently been pointed out, have been rising rapidly since the war began, have been increasing with noticeable rapidity during the summer months, and are now within 100,000 pesetas of the coveted 2,000,000,000 mark, the first 1,000,000,000 having been reached in the spring of last year. For some time past the imports have come chiefly from the United States.

Apart, altogether, from any question of American prohibitions or restrictions, the strong and steady flow of gold into Spain is coming to be regarded as a mixed blessing, and the authorities, financial newspapers, and others are applying themselves to the deep study of new problems in economics with regard to which they arrive at different and contradictory conclusions. Thus the financial authority of La Epoca of the subject: "Commenting on the large accessions of gold that Spain has been obtaining since 1914 and the idea that it is a clear and indisputable fact favorable to our national economy, it is now stated in print that these riches might be fatal to the nation, if they are not properly directed. The application of a similar paradox shows us that the gold accumulated in the war may be used in speculation, as might easily happen, because the great Spanish

merchants are speculators, and are interested in the peseta remaining below foreign moneys, inasmuch as they pay their workmen in pesetas, and they are interested also in the absence of the establishment of a gold standard here.

"Various observations occur to us in regard to the fears that have been expressed. Gold in general is the commodity that least of all lends itself to speculation for its value is the most definitely fixed. The gold that has been brought to Spain in these recent times is not found in the hands of speculators, and to declare anything else is to do an injury and to impute injustice to the council of the Banco de España. It is also a mistake to declare that when the peseta was below par the exporters did better business, simply because they collected their dues in gold, because they know all about these things abroad by now, and they take them into account in fixing the prices. What is really at the root of the whole affair is that the introduction of a gold standard in a country that has never had it, like Spain, presents notorious difficulties in an abnormal period, and, as many persist in failing to recognize this fact, they rush to look for the classical, and discredited, and manipulating speculators."

Now, at the height of her new financial and commercial achievements, Spain is disposed to take stock of her possessions. In this connection an interesting, if somewhat arbitrary and inconclusive statement by the well-known publicist, Señor Andres Barta, has appeared in La Semana Financiera, in which the value of Spain's possessions is reckoned up and their nature indicated. The statement is divided into a reckoning of capital values on the one hand and annual income on the other. In the former category the following items appear: Town properties, 12,500,000,000 pesetas; country ditto, 27,500,000,000; cattle, 4,000,000,000; unregistered bonds, 6,000,000,000; machinery, 1,800,000,000; other properties not included in above, 9,000,000,000; state debt, 8,000,000,000; precious metals, 2,000,000,000; current accounts in the Banco de España, 200,000,000; reserves in hand, 1,700,000,000. This gives a total of 73,700,000,000 pesetas. As regards income the following are the items: Town and country properties, and stock farms, 1,540,000,000 pesetas; wages of 2,000,000 workpeople, 2,000,000,000; unregistered bonds, with the state debt, 715,000,000; profits proceeding from personal work and subjected to tax, 412,000,000; ditto, exempt from taxation, 100,000,000; income from privileged businesses that pay "por patente," on an average from 2500 to 389,000 pesetas, the contributions capitalized at 5 per cent, 937,000,000. This yields a total annual income of 5,704,000,000 pesetas.

FRENCH EDITOR RESIGNS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—M. Albert Dubarry, editor of the Pays, which, under his management, had earned for itself a questionable reputation, has resigned his post on that journal, and in doing so has printed a remarkable farewell in which he states the reasons for his action. "A serious misunderstanding has," he says, "arisen between principals in the proprietorship and myself. They think—and evidently the speech of M. Painlevé expresses their sentiments—that at this moment the press ought to impose a strict discipline on itself. They fear that audacity of thought which makes the Olympian eyebrows pucker. They call for certain limitations of the pen, certain reservations which for my part I declare to be incompatible with the dignity and sincerity of my conduct. They expect from me that care for the expression of those attitudes of force which may earn the governmental approval and lead to the removal of certain restrictions. My duty in these circumstances is sternly defined. Whatever happens, I do not wish to break the instrument of freedom that democracy has in its hands. And I cannot allow myself to be a cause of division where I was endeavoring solely to gather, as in a sheaf, all the efforts and all the energies of the people. I confide to others the great moral responsibilities of which I have had charge." The reasons of the owners of Le Pays for dispensing with M. Dubarry's services are not stated.

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POLITICAL STATUS OF PORTO RICANS

Resolution Introduced in Island House Calls for Plebiscite to Decide at Future General Election Stand to Be Taken

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico.—A resolution of Speaker José de Diego, introduced in the House some time ago, calling for a plebiscite at the general election in 1920 for the people of Porto Rico to decide their future political status came to light recently, although it has not yet been made public officially.

In his resolution Speaker de Diego asserts that the people of Porto Rico have never been consulted regarding their status and that the Jones Act, signed, March 2, 1917, by President Wilson, granting them American citizenship and a more democratic form of government, was "neither inspired by the will of the people of Porto Rico nor wholly satisfied their aspirations."

The plebiscite, provided for in the resolution, would be to "determine the aspirations of the people of Porto Rico regarding their final political status. The said plebiscite shall be limited to the alternative solutions of constituting the people of Porto Rico into an independent republic or to a State of the United States."

Although it has been known for some time that the resolution had been introduced and that the Speaker in all probability would insist on a vote on it, many members of the Legislature had not seen the full text of the resolution until quite recently.

It is said to be the view of many members of the Legislature, including some of the Unionist leaders, that the resolution should be allowed to die in the committee and not be reported for discussion on the floor of the House.

Should the resolution be passed Governor Yager has said that he will veto it.

SHIPYARD DOUBLES SIZE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

SLIDELL, La.—The Slidell Shipbuilding Company's plant, which now covers 11 acres here, is being doubled in size, and, within four or five months, will be the largest establishment of its kind south of Newport News. The company, which has launched three wooden steamers of 2500 tons each, is putting in shops and ways for the construction of composite ships of the type demanded by the United States Shipping Board.

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BOSTON BONDING
HEARING RESUMESFinance Commission Inquiry Into
Share of the Business Secured
by Peter J. Fitzgerald Again
to Be Taken Up

Reopening of the inquiry into the liability bonding business done by the city of Boston during the administration of James M. Curley as Mayor is to take place this afternoon in the rooms of the Boston School Committee in Mason Street by the Boston Finance Commission. Mayor Curley, John A. Sullivan, corporation counsel for the city of Boston; George U. Crocker, former treasurer of the city of Boston and former member of the Boston Finance Commission, and several others, have been asked to be present this afternoon when the Finance Commission has announced it will resume its inquiry as to the share in the city's bonding business secured by Peter J. Fitzgerald in the last three years and a half.

Mayor Curley was the last witness called before the Finance Commission, to answer to questions put to him by Henry F. Hurlburt, special counsel for the commission, in the conduct of this inquiry. The Mayor was on the stand in September. He was asked more particularly about a statement issued from his office in December, 1915, when the campaign to recall the Mayor was in progress, as to \$10,000 with which he purchased the land on which his home in Jamaica was built. The statement said that the Mayor had received that money from the proceeds of his sale of his interests in the Daily Plumbing Supply Company.

When Mayor Curley was on the stand at the last session of the bonding inquiry, he declared that the statement which bore his name had never been seen by him until after it was printed in the newspapers. He said he had never authorized nor signed any such statement, and he supposed it had been written by one of his clerks or secretaries or some campaign manager. He admitted that he had never taken the trouble to deny it, and he declared that the whole bonding inquiry was prosecuted to injure him politically.

Francis L. Daly, chief owner of the Daily Plumbing Supply Company, and son-in-law to Peter J. Fitzgerald the city bonding agent, when he was on the witness stand in July testified that he had never given Mayor Curley one cent for the Mayor's interest in his business. He said he had given the Mayor and interest in the business late in 1913 when Mr. Curley was a candidate for the mayoralty of the city. He testified that the Mayor had got out of the business early in 1914 before he took office but that his passing out had not meant one thing financially or in a business way to the concern.

The final disposition of \$10,000 invested in the Oakmont Land Company, of which Francis L. Daly was head, by George Stevens and William Clark, two street-paving contractors of Boston, has been queried time and again by the special counsel for the Finance Commission, Mr. Hurlburt. Mr. Daly, who was at the head of the company, which was organized with a capital stock of \$40,000, and which bought four lots along Jamaica Pond, Jamaica Plain, was not able to tell of the final disposal of the \$10,000 invested by the contractors. One Boston trust company, it was testified at the hearing, made a loan on the Jamaica Pond property and later took a mortgage on three of the lots. Mr. Daly has said that he got the fourth lot, in the deal, but that no money has been passed for it. Luke D. Mullen of the Charlestown Trust Company was also a witness toward the close of the hearing in July. He had been treasurer of the land company. He said that he didn't know where the \$10,000 invested by Messrs. Stevens and Clark in the Oakmont Land Company had been finally placed. Edwin P. Fitzgerald, a son of Peter J. Fitzgerald, was on the stand on the question of the disposal of the money. He told of various investments he had made, and accounted for the money as that received from one John J. Cassidy of the Hotel Knickerbocker, New York City. At one of the resumed inquiries in September Attorney Hurlburt read letters from the police in New York to the effect that they had not been able to locate nor establish the identity of any John J. Cassidy, such as described in the Boston bonding hearings sessions.

BELGIANS ANSWER
ATROCITY CHARGELegation Issues Statement Replying
to German Claim Against
Colonial Army in East Africa

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Belgian legation has issued a statement in reply to the German charge that the Belgian Colonial Army committed "atrocities" in East Africa, which were the ground upon which Germany sought to justify the seizure and deportation of 20 prominent Belgian citizens "by way of reprisals." It is said that among the persons deported to Germany for this alleged cause were Count d'Ursel, a former senator; Count John d'Oultremont, who was marshal of the Royal Court under King Leopold; and Mr. Lepreux, a prominent financier and manager of the Banque Nationale.

The statement issued by the legation reads in part as follows: "I was at Tabora," says Otto Weber, a German official, at the beginning of the war, and I remained there. Personally I have no complaint to make of the Belgian troops, on their entry

into Tabora. However, as chief of the district, I have to say that some complaints were made to me on the subject of the Belgian troops at Tabora, and I have taken personal cognizance of the damage done in the house of Mrs. Horn. I was also told that a butcher shop had been plundered by Italians on the day the Belgians entered Tabora, but I have not been able to verify this statement. At another house the awning outside had been torn by bayonets. I am not able to say positively that the deeds to which my attention has been called were committed by Belgian soldiers, but that is my opinion. All these things were brought to the attention of General Tombeur (the Belgian commanding officer) by Mr. Hyandies. At the end of two days everything was calm again.

TECHNOLOGY PART
IN WAR DESCRIBED

John Ritchie, Jr., explained the war work of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to members of the Pilgrim Publicity Association at a luncheon this noon. The 24 steps which the institute has taken since war was declared were detailed by Mr. Ritchie, who added that much of the work, especially in chemistry, would not be made public under the rules for publicity made necessary by a state of war.

Pre-war activities such as the military engineering course for seniors were described by Mr. Ritchie who said that when war was declared Richard C. MacLaurin, president of Tech, offered the Government the entire resources of the institute. A student committee was immediately formed to decide on the best course of action for the undergraduates, and it was decided to advise the lower classes to complete their courses and the graduates were counseled to seek some immediate active employment. The students in naval architecture were given government positions when war was declared, and some of the faculty have entered the United States service, he said. Seniors who failed to complete courses on account of absence due to military work were granted degrees provided they had a good standing when leaving.

The actual government schools, such as the army aviation ground school, the navy "Plattsburgh," the naval aviation, the schools for officers and engineers for the American Merchant Marine, were explained. Activities at the camp in East Machias, Me., were detailed and the talk on undergraduate activities was ended with an explanation of the four year military option, the freshman drill and the senior "battalion." The alumni activities center about a "Who's Who" collected by Tech and which has been used at Washington where the data is assembled. In addition there is the Tech ambulance service, the Paris Tech Club, and the alumnae war service auxiliary backed by Mrs. Edward Cunningham for war relief of all kinds.

GOVERNOR MCCALL IS
CALLED REACTIONARY

Governor McCall was criticized as reactionary by Frederick W. Mansfield, the Democratic candidate for Governor, at rallies last night at Pittsfield, Adams and North Adams. The Governor's conversion to liberal ideas was declared to have been too recent to be effective. He was criticized particularly because he did not do more to secure health insurance and age pensions, and also for not providing better transportation service for soldiers.

Former Mayor John F. Fitzgerald spoke for Mr. Mansfield last night at Natick.

SEVEN INTERNED WHO
SPREAD FALSE TALES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Seven alien enemies have been interned in Ellis Island under the charge of circulating false stories of losses of transports, deaths from privation of drafted men and other similar tales.

The endeavors of Germans to spread stories of American losses are widespread.

THE SUM O' MONEY

At the foot of a wild hill in Kerry, there stands one of the tiniest of cabins imaginable. It is white as snow, has a well-thatched roof, a low door and one square window measuring perhaps a foot and a half each way. The door, standing open by day, lets in light and plenty of mountain air of the purest quality. Beyond the wide sky, the mountain and the undulating bog, there is nothing in sight. The cabin, placed inconspicuously between the mountain and the bog, is not on the road, but the road passes above it on the spine of a long hill. All is bare, wild and treeless. A mile in the opposite direction across a windswept upland lies the only habitation of any size within twenty miles. There Johnnie, the owner of the cabin, works, while Mary, his wife, keeps house in the tiny cabin above the bog. She seldom "traffics" across to the place. She's "shy



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
"Dye think, Mither Hinry, would Tom?"

o' thim fine guirls in their caps and their embroidered things and their fine manners. Johnnie's able for him. Shure, an' why wouldn't he be? An' small blame to him either, an' he away at Jamestown at laist onct in ivry year." When Mary has dug the "platties" and given the hins their bit of food, the craturs, it's not much itself they do get gittin' but they're favorable at laist to a bit o' male warumed," she has completed most of the day's work.

Mister Hinry, one of the family at the house, has seen Mary and her immaculate white cap bobbing about among the gorse bushes ever since he came through the gap above on the hill. Mister Hinry calls for the top of the morning upon Mary. "Goodday, sor. It's bleachin' clos I am, Mither Hinry. They'll be white as the driven snow after the ev'nin' dew." Then in a confidential whisper, "Mither Hinry, Mither Hinry, will ye be goin' back sune to England? Du ye think will ye see Tom? He's there. Dye mind him? The great little fellow he was? Dark dawned the day that saw him laive us and niver sight nor sign du be comin' in us of him now. His fairther's kilt thinkin' about him, fair kilt he is." Mither Hinry minded Tom well and ventured to ask where might Tom be in England. "I dunno righty at all, Mither Hinry, I dunno righty. But dye think will ye see him? If ye du, tell him, tell him, tell him—" in a whisper and with a detaining hand, "mebbe tho I'll show ye, Mither Hinry, mebbe I'll show ye."

Mary and Mither Hinry were by this time conspirators, creeping stealthily step by step towards the cabin door. "Look it, Mither Hinry, there's the price o' manny eggs here. The price o' manny eggs, and the price o' manny pigs. Don't be tellin' Johnnie. It's all for Tom. I'm keepin' it up for Tom. It's in me bist black pocket." With many breathings the bist black, a garment which

was anything from ten to twenty years old, is lifted from a hook on the whitewashed wall of the narrow alcove within the cabin and carried to the light. "Doant be fearin', Mither Hinry, we're safe," as Mither Hinry allowed his enraptured gaze to wander far over the bog now bronzing towards its autumn coloring. "It's safe we're. Not a sign of him there'll be till the shadow of the fure lays out upon the grass. We're safe this long time yit. Now, quite, Mither Hinry, keep quite, misha thaire, it's not much it is itself,"—belittling it to spare Mither Hinry the shock of seeing the great sum at a single glance. Then from a worn envelope came forth seven shillings, two sixpences, and a few pennies. Mary watching him closely, all the time, "Mither Hinry, dye think it Tommy knew he'd be comin' back? Now keep quite, niver fear. It's not givin' it to him at onct I'd be. And, Mither Hinry," in a hard whisper, "I've the price of a pig yit. T'was the wee spalpeen I tuk. I tuk an' sold thim ivry time she had thim. Johnnie'd ne'er be goin' nigh the sty day nor night, and he'd not mind the number, and he not in it. So I tuk the wee ones to get the price that du bring Tom comfort and childer, and a home and he could." Slowly five sovereigns were unfolded and laid out in a shining row. "Not one in the world knows that now but only yerself. Dye think, Mither Hinry, would Tom?" But the shadow of the fure was penciled delicately across the grass by the gray lichen-covered boulder that stood near by the door, and Mary with an assumed air of unconcern looked up the hill. The question was not completed for there was Johnnie coming through the gap sure enough.

Mister Hinry went to meet him half way up the hill. He stopped. "Were ye with Mary beyant, sor?" Mither Hinry indicated that he had been. "Mary's storin'. She's storin' fer Tom, and he away t' England. She's siven shillings, an' a pair o' sixpences an' after a pause, dropping the words one by one, 'five golden pounds. She's after stealin' the dillon on me, ivry time, these manny years and sellin' it, and,' with a wink, 'I'd not be lettin' on I'd know. It's a great sum o' money she's got, the poor wumman. Shure it is. Mither Hinry, if ye shud happen to see Tom in England tell him, give him the word about the sum o' money. Mither Hinry, I dunno, but if he knew, likely he'd be comin' back.'"

—K. L.

AMERICAN PROGRESS
A SPUR TO CHINESE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Hsieh Teyhu of Pekin, for 10 years secretary of the Chinese Embassy in London, stopped over in Chicago en route to Washington. "I wish to give to America," said Hsieh, "the extreme expression of good will which China feels for the United States as the foremost nation that has helped China. A new China is being developed, which is progressive, intelligent and modern. Chinese women no longer bind their feet; they are wearing American shoes. Men have adopted American modes of dress and customs, and in Hong-Kong today the Chinese coolie answers you in English. China is permanently a republic. There are differences between northern and southern China as to the wisdom of being westernized. In the north they cling to the ancestral customs and wished a limited monarchy, but in Southern China the younger element is adopting America's freedom, preciseness and progress."

ORIENT TRADE OPPORTUNITIES

Trade opportunities in the Orient were explained to members of the Boston City Club, last night, by Philip B. Kennedy, commercial attaché of the United States at Melbourne, Australia, who is in Boston today interviewing business men on the trend of export trade. After seeing the local men, Mr. Kennedy will visit other commercial centers before leaving for Australia, the first of next year.

Chinese Rugs

Chinese rugs are in high favor, undoubtedly because the mellow colorings and quaint designs have such decorative values.

Noted below are a few of the fine Chinese and Indo-Chinese rugs Chandler & Co. are showing at special prices.



Examples of the values:
Light rose and blue, 11.6x9.0, \$225.00
Gold and blue, 9.9x8.0, \$145.00
Blue, with touch of tan, 10.8x9.0, \$175.00
Tan ground, blue and rose design, 11.5x9.0, \$225.00
Blue ground, 9.9x8.1, \$175.00
Rose, tan and blue, 11.7x9.1, \$185.00
Soft rose center, blue border, 13x10, \$285.00
Ivory ground, blue and blue border, 11.5x9.0, \$245.00
Rose, gold and blue, 9.8x8.0, \$185.00
Imperial gold ground, blue border, 11.5x9.0, \$195.00
Light yellow ground, blue border, 11.5x9.0, \$245.00
Porcelain blue ground, blue border, 11.5x9.0, \$245.00
Blue and rose, 6.4x4.0, \$85.00
Gold ground rug, 8.8x6.0, \$145.00
Blue, gold and red, 12x10, \$245.00
Brown and blue, 9.8x5.0, \$125.00
Blue and tan, 8.8x6.0, \$125.00
Ivory and blue, 6.9x4.2, \$75.00
Blue Chinese, 6x7, \$125.00
Small rug, about 4.6x2.6, \$40.00 to \$50.00
Small rug, about 2.8x1.8, \$12.50 to \$15.50

Chandler & Co.
Tremont St., Near West, Boston

NEW ENGLAND BOND
TOTAL IS \$453,839,000All but 16 of the 1073 Banks in
the District Report on Sub-
scriptions Received for the
Second Liberty Loan

Although New England, according to returns from all but 16 of its 1073 banks, did not reach its maximum allotment of \$500,000,000 in the Liberty Loan, this district, the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston today reported, oversubscribed its minimum quota, or its portion of the face of the loan, by more than 50 per cent, the grand total being \$453,839,000.

Exactly how much New England contributed toward the \$3,000,000,000 loan probably will not be definitely known before Friday as the banks have until Thursday to make their final report to the Federal Reserve Bank and the government bank will report to Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo perhaps Thursday afternoon. The official announcement will be made at Washington probably Friday morning.

Many of the New England banks, whose totals are included in today's report, sent their returns by post card, but there are cases in which the final post card report for the last day, Saturday, was not complete, the bank leaving the final report to be presented in its actual application accompanied by check for the bonds to the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston.

It is uncertain as to how much these differences and the reports of the missing banks will do toward making up the \$46,161,000 short of the maximum allotment, but the present total indicates that the average amount subscribed by this district was at the rate of \$70 for each of the approximately 6,500,000 inhabitants. If the entire United States had subscribed at this rate, the total would be nearly \$800,000,000.

Today's report of the Federal Reserve Bank shows that additional reports brought the sales for Saturday, the final day of the campaign, up to \$67,700,000, bringing the aggregate up to the \$453,839,000 mark. The report is as follows:

	Oct 30	Total
Maine	\$1,007,000	\$22,915,000
New Hampshire	1,128,000	15,841,000
Vermont	680,000	10,384,000
Rhode Island	967,000	41,650,000
Connecticut	3,109,000	61,027,000
Massachusetts	15,573,000	302,222,000
New England	\$22,464,000	\$453,839,000

On the basis of today's tabulation, Massachusetts subscribed 96.2 per cent of its maximum quota, Connecticut 96.1, Rhode Island 89, Maine 75.4, New Hampshire 59, and Vermont 68 per cent.

Some subscriptions will be transferred from Massachusetts' total to Connecticut and New Hampshire in the final revision. These have not yet been applied to the State totals, but enough is known of the change in credits that must be made, so that in the final standing Connecticut will have the distinction of subscribing the nearest, if not all, of its maximum allotment.

Announcement is made today at the headquarters of the Northeastern Department U. S. A., that the subscriptions of the entire department amounted to \$1,627,520. Of this amount the enlisted officers and men subscribed for \$1,457,100 worth of bonds or 12,631 subscribers out of a possible total of 16,948, which is 73.36 per cent of the department. The civilian employees subscribed for \$170,420. Complete returns of the drive of

the grain, flour and allied trades of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, in their efforts to raise \$1,000,000 today show that \$2,182,400, or more than twice their original aim was raised.

Wellfleet, Mass., more than quadrupled its maximum assignment, which was \$55,000 by subscribing for \$228,000 worth of bonds. Weston subscribed an average of \$300 for every man, woman and child in the town, its total being more than \$750,000.

Reports from the office of the Massachusetts State Guard yesterday showed that the one-week Liberty Loan drive by the 10,000 members of the new militia resulted in the sale of more than \$5,500,000 worth of bonds, with reports still to be received from regimental commanders that may place the total above \$6,000,000.

Brig-Gen. John J. Sullivan's Fifth Brigade takes first place in the interstate race in bond selling, with a load of more than \$300,000 over the third brigade, under Brig-Gen. Embury P. Clark, while the fourth brigade, Brig-Gen. Samuel D. Parker commanding, was a close third.

The student committee at Mount Holyoke College sold bonds to the extent of \$3100 to student organizations, \$11,950 to students, \$8150 to the faculty and staff, and \$1150 to employees, making a total of \$24,350 by the committee in its 10-days' drive. Nearly half of the 272 subscriptions will be paid for on the 25 or 50 week basis.

The class of 1918 gave \$1400 of its 25-year gift to the college in Liberty bonds, and the class of 1920 canceled its order for class rings and gave \$850 of the money to the college in bonds. The college itself subscribed for \$25,000 worth of bonds, and the amount taken by students and faculty before the college campaign began would raise the present total by several thousand dollars.

Oversubscription Assured

Loan Total Is Not to Be Announced
Until Nov. 1

WASHINGTON, D. C.—On the basis of estimates already in hand, officials are confident that the flood of subscriptions during the closing hours of the Liberty Loan campaign carried the loan well beyond the \$5,000,000,000 mark, although virtually no figures have been received on which to base an accurate estimate of the grand total. Tabulations, therefore, are at a standstill at the Treasury, awaiting further reports from the Federal Reserve banks.

The Treasury has decided to make no further announcement until Nov. 1, by which time the reserve banks are expected to have their reports somewhere near final shape.

New York Total \$1,432,556,750

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Incomplete returns from the banks in the Second Federal Reserve district today showed a subscription of \$1,432,556,750 to the Liberty Loan. Many banks made incomplete reports and many in the outlying districts have not been heard from yet. It is stated that the loan easily passed the billion and a half mark.

LIBERTY BOND ORDER VETOED

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Mayor, Hoan, Socialist, vetoed the resolution passed by the City Council authorizing the City Treasurer to buy Liberty bonds to the amount of \$50,000. The Mayor bases his veto on the ground that the city has no power to make such a purchase. Nonpartisan aldermen may at the next meeting pass the resolution over the veto.

OUTDOOR LIGHTING
TO BE CURTAILEDUnder Order of Fuel Adminis-
trator All Unnecessary Electri-
cal Signs Are to Be Restricted
If Not Entirely Eliminated

WASHINGTON, D. C.—By an order to be issued next week at the Fuel Administration here, all unnecessary outdoor lighting is to be discontinued during the war, to save fuel. Simultaneously an appeal is to be made to voluntarily curtail indoor lighting.

Under the Gardell ruling, outdoor electrical advertising signs will be greatly restricted, if not entirely extinguished.

The amount of coal "wasted" in electrical advertising is estimated at only 100,000 tons annually. According to P. B. Noyes, Fuel Conservation Director under Dr. Garfield, the Fuel Administration is ordering this saving largely as a constant reminder to the public.

"Suppose there is a water shortage in a city," he said, "and the people are asked to conserve water. If they should see a public fountain wasting water, the people would immediately feel that their efforts are not necessary. If the fountain is permitted to continue in operation. We are going to ask the people to save coal. And if they see electrical advertisements wasting the fuel, they will not respond to our appeal."

Mr. Noyes stated that the Broadway Association of New York, controlling the white way of that city, has agreed to cut out all the famous signs on Broadway, if necessary.

State fuel administrators and local fuel committees are to have power to limit ornamental street lighting in cities. A voluntary fuel conservation campaign which will reach into every house in the country has been launched with this appeal from Mr. Noyes:

"Coal supplies power for electricity and steam heat. Housekeepers, you should turn off both when you don't need them. If you can get wood use it instead of coal."

EFFECT OF THE
RICE EMBARGO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—The 60-day embargo on the exportation of rice will have little effect on the sale of the Louisiana rice crop, inasmuch as Porto Rico, which absorbs more than half of what is known as "export rice," is not affected by the embargo, and remains an open market for the rice crop of the South. This is the opinion of leading rice men, both millers and brokers, of New Orleans, though they admit that if the embargo is extended to a long period, the rice industry of the State may be affected to some degree. The rice market, they say, is at a standstill now, and, while the price may fluctuate somewhat as the crop comes in, the demand from Porto Rico will keep it high throughout the season.

CLASS VISITS STEAMERS

Members of the marine engineering class of the Franklin Union in Boston, visited several steamers in Boston Harbor last night under the direction of the local United States steamboat inspectors to see how marine engineering is applied on shipboard. This class fits men for positions on the new American Merchant Marines.

Fried Mush
A National dish which fits in
with National conservation—
when Mazola is used

JUST because we are asked by Food Administrator Hoover to save animal fats (butter, lard and suet) that is no reason to fear an embargo on the delicious fried dishes for which America is famous.

For the housewife after months of trial has found that Mazola—the pure oil from corn—is even better than the old cooking mediums in deep frying, sautéing, shortening. And more economical.

Mazola does not transmit taste or odor from one food to another—can be used over and over again.

A recent demonstration showed that the same tinfal of Mazola could be used eighteen different times for deep frying.

And next time you want an especially delicious salad dressing, try Mazola. You will agree with thousands of other housewives that there is no need to worry about the uncertain supply or high prices of olive oil.

Get Mazola from your grocer in pint, quart, half-gallon or gallon tins—they are even more economical than the bottles.

If after a fair trial you are not satisfied with Mazola, return to your grocer and he will refund your money. Write today for our free Mazola Book of Recipes.

New England Selling Representatives
AHERN & CAHOON, 131 State Street, Boston.

Corn Products Refining Company
17 Battery Place, New York

MAZOLA



You Know Beech-Nut by its
Delicious Flavor

WE are often asked how we obtain the flavor which makes Beech-Nut Peanut Butter different from any other. Here is the answer—in brief:

By using only No. 1 quality Spanish and Virginia peanuts, the choicest grown, blending them in certain definite proportions.

By removing all skins, grit and the bitter little hearts from the peanuts. (This is also why Beech-Nut Peanut Butter contains absolutely no grit.)

By sifting in the salt uniformly while the nuts are being ground. By filling the jars in a way to exclude air bubbles, and by vacuum-sealing each jar. (This is why Beech-Nut Peanut Butter never is rancid.)

Get acquainted with Beech-Nut Flavor. Buy a jar today.

And Ask your Grocer about the Superior Quality of

Beech-Nut
Peanut Butter

BEECH-NUT PACKING COMPANY, CANADAMARIE, NEW YORK

HOW STATE AVOIDS RELIGIOUS BIAS

History of Massachusetts Movement to Prevent Use of Public Funds to Aid Sectarian Purposes or Institutions

In view of the importance of the question as to public appropriations for sectarian institutions or purposes on which the voters of Massachusetts will be asked to give a decision at the coming state election on Nov. 6, The Christian Science Monitor has obtained for its readers four articles tracing the history of the movement for a definite constitutional statement on this issue. The first of these articles was printed Saturday; the second appeared on Monday; the third is published below; the other will follow in tomorrow's issue of this newspaper. The text of the proposed amendment to the state constitution, as agreed upon by the Constitutional Convention, recently in session, is given at the end of today's article.

III

The movement in behalf of an anti-sectarian amendment to the Massachusetts Constitution which would prohibit public appropriations for all sectarian purposes started among a few citizens who met during the spring of 1899 to consider a plan of opposition to a bill, then pending in the Legislature, appropriating \$10,000 to a sectarian hospital. Similar grants of state money had been made at previous sessions of the Legislature both to this and to other religious charitable institutions. Whereas the bill passed the House by a vote of 127 to 19, the handful of opponents mustered so much public sentiment in opposition that it barely passed the Senate, the vote being 18 to 17 on engrossment.

This act was the last passed by the Massachusetts Legislature giving financial aid to any sectarian institution. Such appropriations have been made, and are being made today, however, by some of the municipalities.

Encouraged by the public response to their appeal for action, the opponents introduced in the Legislature of 1900 a proposed constitutional amendment designed to prohibit for all time public appropriations by State, municipality or other civil divisions in aid of sectarian institutions or purposes. This was held to be the final step necessary to effect a complete separation of church and state in Massachusetts.

This amendment, which, with slight changes in the text, was introduced as the anti-sectarian amendment on the opening days of the Constitutional Convention of 1917, was printed as House Document 870 of the 1900 Legislature as follows:

"No law shall be passed respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, nor shall the State, county, city, town, village or other civil division use its property or credit or any money raised by taxation or otherwise, or authorize either to be used for the purpose of founding, maintaining, or aiding by appropriations, payment for services, expenses or in any other manner, any church, religious denomination or religious society, or any institution, society or undertaking which is wholly or in part under sectarian or ecclesiastical control."

Introduced regularly each year with two exceptions, the amendment was given "leave to withdraw" or referred to the next Legislature every session without a roll call until 1912. Meanwhile, all organized efforts to get state appropriations had ceased publicly. The year 1912 witnessed an unsuccessful effort to have the Legislature empower the city of Boston to pay money in any year to a specified religious hospital; 1903 saw a bill to appropriate \$10,000 to the same religious hospital, which was given a like amount in 1899, defeated 16 to 10; 1904 and 1905 witnessed defeats of the same bill without a serious contest; 1906 was the decisive year, when a bill appropriating \$10,000 for a religious home, after passing the House by a vote of 121 to 60, was defeated in the Senate, after lengthy debates and four roll calls, by a vote of 20 to 15.

Since 1906, state appropriations for sectarian charitable institutions have been sought occasionally but never with any organized backing. The latest bill of this character to be received and defeated came in 1913.

In 1911 there occurred two incidents which aroused public sentiment on the subject of sectarian appropriations and brought many new adherents to the cause of the proponents of the anti-sectarian amendment. These incidents, and subsequent ones, seemed to substantiate assertions of the anti-sectarian amendment supporters that there was a dormant longing for public support of parochial schools, as well as of sectarian charitable institutions.

There was held in Boston, Jan. 29, 1911, a convention of the Archdiocesan Federation of (Roman) Catholic Societies, at which delegates representing more than 400 societies were said to have been present. Among the resolutions adopted by the convention was one regarding education, a portion of which, as it appeared in the newspapers the following day, was as follows:

"We protest against the tendency to make the State the sole educator as a violation of parental and individual rights. We call on the State to be just and equitable in its dealings with all the citizens and to recognize that all schools which are contributing to the formation of good citizens are deserving of its approval and support."

Later in the year, at the semiannual convention, Nov. 6, Monsignor Teeling of Lynn, described in newspaper accounts as chairman of the religious section of the committee on resolu-

tions, made an address touching on education. Newspaper reports of the address, which, so far as is known, were not questioned, stated that Monsignor Teeling said in substance "that it was unjust for (Roman) Catholics to be paying for the support of two school systems, and he urged work to the end that there should be an appropriation for the support of parochial schools by the State."

Shortly afterward, March 10, 1912, additional evidence of the desire for sectarian school appropriations was given at another annual convention of the federation. This was the first convention of the federation which Cardinal O'Connell had been able to attend since his advancement to the cardinalate by Pope Pius X, and this was keen interest in the occasion. A resolution regarding education was adopted in which the following appeared:

"We hold that the State is not the sole educator. We admit that circumstances may at times compel the State to assume the rôle of educator. . . . We affirm, moreover, that all schools which are contributing to the formation of good citizens deserve equal recognition."

But it was a report of a speech credited to Monsignor P. J. Supple, described as the archdiocesan chaplain, which caused the greatest stir. Newspaper accounts the following day quoted him as saying, with regard to the movement to adopt the anti-sectarian amendment: "This audacious attempt to tie down the future to the narrow and petty ideals of a clique is un-American and undemocratic," and quoted him later in the speech as saying: "And if, in the long run, the State, recognizing the great help which the religious schools are giving to the conservation of good order, should decide to give support to such centers of influence, what of it? No injustice is done nor any constitutional law broken."

Another incident some time later, of even more significance, served to give a decided impetus to the anti-sectarian amendment movement. Early in 1914, a petition signed by the pastors and trustees of three Roman Catholic churches in Newport, R. I., asking for an appropriation of \$11,610 for care of children in the parochial schools, was received by the representative council of that city. Protests were made by many citizens, but the petition was passed. The appeal for city funds was defeated, however, after an adverse ruling by the city solicitor, himself a Roman Catholic, who held that the city had no legal right to make the appropriation unless authority had first been given by the Rhode Island Legislature.

This chain of cumulative evidence naturally stimulated interest in the anti-sectarian amendment, which was again pending in the Massachusetts Legislature and had come to be regarded by many of the legislators as the logical solution of the unsettled church and state problem. About a month after the Newport incident, the anti-sectarian amendment reached, in the House, 87 votes in favor, to 134 cast in opposition, by far the best showing it had ever made. During the debate there appeared for the first time the so-called Lomasney amendment, which extended the scope of the anti-sectarian amendment so as to include all institutions under private control, including purely educational nonsectarian institutions.

In the following year, 1915, both the anti-sectarian and the Lomasney amendments were introduced and an effort was made to substitute the latter for the former. Practically all the opponents of the anti-sectarian amendment rallied in support of the Lomasney amendment, but substitution was defeated. Subsequently, the anti-sectarian amendment was defeated by the close vote of 115 to 107.

In 1916, a Constitutional Convention being imminent, the anti-sectarian and Lomasney amendments, both of which had been again introduced, were referred by agreement to the next Legislature. Both, with slight changes, were presented at the opening of the Constitutional Convention of 1917, and became the basis for the draft of the Curtis anti-sectarian amendment, which the convention has recommended for adoption by the voters at the coming election Nov. 6.

Text of the Amendment

Exact Wording of Constitutional Provision Coming Up Nov. 6

The text of the anti-sectarian amendment, which will appear on the ballot Nov. 6, with the question as to its adoption, is as follows:

Article XVIII. Section 1. No laws shall be passed prohibiting the free exercise of religion.

Sec. 2. All moneys raised by taxation in the towns and cities for the support of public schools, and all moneys which may be appropriated by the Commonwealth for the support of common schools, shall be applied to, and expended in, no other schools than those which are conducted according to law, under the order and superintendence of the authorities of the town or city in which the money is expended; and no grant, appropriation or use of public money or property or loan of public credit shall be made or authorized by the Commonwealth or any political division thereof for the purpose of founding, maintaining or aiding any school or institution of learning, whether under public control or otherwise, wherein any denominational doctrine is inculcated, or any other school, or any college, infirmary, hospital, institution, or educational, charitable, or religious undertaking which is not publicly owned and under the exclusive control, order and superintendence of public officers or public agents authorized by the Commonwealth or federal authority or both, except that appropriations may be made for the maintenance and support of the Soldiers' Home in Massachusetts and the free public libraries in any city or town, and to carry out legal obligations, if any, already entered into; and no such grant, appropriation or use of public money or property or loan of public credit shall

be made or authorized for the purpose of founding, maintaining or aiding any church, religious denomination or society.

Sec. 3. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the Commonwealth, or any political division thereof, from paying to privately controlled hospitals, infirmaries, or institutions for the deaf, dumb or blind, not more than the ordinary and reasonable compensation for care or support actually rendered or furnished by such hospitals, infirmaries or institutions to such persons as may be in whole or in part unable to support or care for themselves.

Sec. 4. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to deprive any inmate of a publicly controlled reformatory, penal or charitable institution of the opportunity of religious exercise therein of his own faith; but no inmate of such institution shall be compelled to attend religious services or receive religious instruction against his will, or if a minor, without the consent of his parent or guardian.

Sec. 5. This amendment shall not take effect until the Oct. 1 next succeeding its ratification and adoption by the people.

ANTI-SECTARIAN ATTACK IS CALLED UNFAIR

(Continued from page one)

follows: "This great measure, passed by a vote of 275 to 25 and commended by the Constitutional Convention to the voters, demands the thoughtful consideration and favorable verdict of our citizens."

"The delicate and difficult question of the appropriations of public money for the schools and institutions of the various religious bodies faced the convention at its opening. It involved considerations of both principle and policy, and was liable to be confused by passion and prejudice."

"But the men of the convention handled the matter with a largeness of mind, mutual understanding and good temper, which astonished everybody, and raised the question from the quagmire of the old, acrimonious debate to a new plane of mutual confidence and good will by adopting a broad new policy of 'no public money for any private school or institution.' This policy is sound in itself, and is demanded not only as a perfectly fair solution of an important and vexing problem, but as a protection against the wild scramble for public funds by private institutions, sectarian and non-sectarian, now going on at a scandalous rate in New York, Pennsylvania and Maryland."

"If the anti-sectarian amendment is defeated, the people of Massachusetts will practically invite all the private sectarian and nonsectarian schools and institutions to apply for appropriations, and they will give them, too. Such log-rolling and unseemly rivalry in the attempt of each to get its 'share' as will then occur has never yet been seen in Massachusetts."

"This amendment lays down the principle, 'no public money for religious bodies, Protestant, Roman Catholic or Jewish,' and the policy 'no public money for private schools or institutions.' Therefore, it preserves the traditional American policy of the separation of church and state, and the old judicial principle of 'no public money for private uses.'"

LIBRARY OUSTER CASE TO BE HEARD

Cambridge City Council to Open Public Hearing on Removal of City Librarian

Inquiry into the affairs of the Cambridge public library which culminated in the library trustees removing Matthew R. Copithorne from his position as librarian, is to be started by the City Council at a public hearing to be held in Cambridge City Hall at 8 o'clock tonight. Although the trustees have voted not to attend in their official capacity, it is understood that some of them plan to be present.

City Clerk Brandon has notified each of the trustees of the hearing and has furnished each with a copy of the order under which the hearing is to be held. The city clerk has been notified, in turn, by Mrs. Nellie F. Crowley, clerk of the board of trustees, that the board declines to be officially represented. The action of the trustees is declared to be based upon a ruling of the city solicitor of Cambridge to the effect that the City Council has no legal right to investigate affairs of the library.

Whether the council can compel the attendance of the trustees was said by City Clerk Brandon today to be still a debatable question. He said that so far as he understood no legal summons could be issued prior to tonight's hearing.

The hearing is the result of a petition presented to the council by Mr. Copithorne and several library employees, demanding an investigation of the affairs of the library. Mr. Copithorne continues to occupy his desk at the library, notwithstanding the action of the trustees in voting his removal on grounds of insubordination. Mrs. Crowley said today that no employee of the library has asked the trustees for an investigation. Instead, she said, the employees have gone to the City Council, which the trustees say has no jurisdiction. Among some of the councilors there is a desire to investigate the situation because of the claim that Mr. Copithorne has been discharged without a hearing.

PORTLAND BUILDS ELEVATOR
PORTLAND, Ore.—If progress attained on the preliminary construction features of the municipal grain elevator at the St. Johns terminal is realized on the remainder of the project it will be completed before the date set, Sept. 1, 1918, according to the Oregonian.

SOLDIERS ADVISED NOT TO COMPLAIN

(Continued from page one)

Interpreter for the non-commissioned French officers.

Work on the telephone system for three hundred and second infantry is progressing rapidly, the work being done by six men who had previously followed that trade. Capt. Henry P. Briggs of Brookline, the adjutant of the command, has supervised the work, and the installation of the regimental switchboard. It is now possible to talk from a company barracks to the other, and all are connected with the regimental headquarters.

Next Saturday, the Springfield soldiers will parade in that city, and arrangements have been made for a review before Mayor Stacy in front of the municipal buildings. Permission for the men to go to Springfield was obtained by Capt. Robert J. Koshland, company commander, from Capt. G. C. Donaldson, eighth battalion adjutant.

Practically every Springfield man in camp will be given a company barracks to the other, and all are connected with the regimental headquarters. Some of the men in "Boston's Own," the three hundred and first regiment, were made happy yesterday upon the receipt of 60 pies, the gift of the Dorchester Mothers and Homemakers Club of the Dorchester School Center. Sixty mothers each made a pie which was forwarded to Camp Devens as soon as it had left the oven.

Trial by court-martial of Privates Frank Keenan and Nicholas Costello, both of Bridgeport, Conn., charged with the beating of Corporal Krog of Waterbury, a fortnight ago, is going on in the headquarters of the one hundred and fifty-first infantry brigade, with Lieut.-Col. Percy W. Arnold, presiding.

Both the men are charged with several of the most serious military offenses. Krog was corporal of the guard on the night of the assault. The two defendants had been to Lowell and were intoxicated upon their return. When held up by Corporal Krog as they approached regimental barracks, the charges, they attacked him. They seized his rifle, broke it in two, and then beat him over the head with the barrel.

The place where the men obtained the liquor in Lowell has since been closed by the state police. It is expected the trial will last several days. The men assigned to the machine gun battalions will start actual fire practice next week under the direction of Maj. W. A. Willis. In the meantime, they will be taught to handle all makes of rapid-firers, so as to become familiar with any firearm which might be placed in their hands.

Reading Matter Needed

Quartermaster's Department of Northeastern Headquarters Wants Books

Reading matter of all kinds, especially current fiction, is desired immediately by Sergt. Ralph N. Cross of the quartermaster's department at northeastern headquarters for shipment to soldiers overseas, and for distribution among the various companies of coast artillery, and in the army and navy posts wherever they may be. Old magazines are not so much desired, and any person having recent copies of magazines is asked to take them to the local quartermaster's department at 25 Huntington Avenue. If notification is sent of a sufficient quantity, the department truck will be sent for reading material. In addition to magazines, good books of fiction are also desired. One magazine has donated 60 copies of its November issue.

Capt. Ralph M. Harrison, marshal of the provost-guard with headquarters at the South Armory, addressed a company of ladies this afternoon at the rooms of the Twentieth Century Club. His talk was along the line of the social welfare for young girls, and he related several incidents which had come to his attention while here in Boston.

He spoke of the need of some influence to keep young girls off the streets and away from the parks and army posts, and pledged his cooperation in any way toward the movement. Theater parties for enlisted men in the army and navy are being planned by several prominent social clubs of the city, and other plans are being devised to amuse and entertain the men.

Men stationed in the Commonwealth Armory in Allston, have recently added a new piano to their equipment. The instrument was purchased by personal subscriptions of \$1.81 from each man, and it is being much enjoyed by the men as played by Sergt. Ernest H. Weston.

Capt. Percy G. Black, aide to Brig.-Gen. John A. Johnston, leaves this evening to join his old regiment at Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt. Today officers at northeastern headquarters bade him farewell, and expressed hopes for his future success. He will go back to the eighteenth cavalry at Ft. Ethan Allen, which is to be merged into an artillery company.

Capt. Albert J. Williams, adjutant-general at Ft. Slocum, N. Y., has been assigned to the northeastern department, taking the place of Maj. O. A. Pritchett, who goes to Camp Meade, at Annapolis Junction, Md., after several months of service in this department.

John A. French, a veteran of Littleton, N. H., visited the quartermaster's department today, asking for any kind of a position in the service. He says he is anxious to do his bit, whatever and wherever it may be.

Maj. J. M. Carlisle of the adjutant-general's department, expects to receive blanks for the war risk insurance either on Friday or Saturday of this week. The entire first supply sent out went to Camp Meade, Annapolis Junction, Md. At that post, 15,179 men made application for insurance aggregating \$120,424,000. Major Carl-

isle expects that a still greater demand will be forthcoming from officers and men in New England, his division including all the coast and harbor defenses, and all posts and cantonments with the exception of Camp Bartlett at Westfield, and Camp Devens, Ayer.

Commenting on the sending of pies to the soldiers at Ayer, Col. Paul F. Straub said that New England boys have been brought up on pie, and that he thought pie in moderation was all right. "They would miss pie," he said. "It's sort of second nature to a New Englander to have pie not once, but in some parts of the country, three times daily."

Elaborate preparations are under way for the Halloween party to be held in Hotel Oxford tomorrow evening by the field clerks employed in the various offices in the northeastern department. There will be all kinds of games and diversions in keeping with the season, and refreshments will be served. Raymond Morgan will preside, and Miss Irene Dee will be on the hospital committee. Major Pritchett and Mrs. Pritchett will be the honor guests of the occasion.

Units Receiving Recruits

CAMP BARTLETT, Westfield, Mass.—Nearly all the units here are receiving recruits, the old Eighth Massachusetts organization in particular. Of the men accepted yesterday, more than one-half came from Lawrence where a recruiting campaign is being waged. The eighth regimental officers' organization is almost intact, and has started to build up the regiment again. Many of the men are waiting for uniforms.

On Wednesday evening the officers will be guests of the Westfield women at an informal party at the Tekoa Club.

The last two football games in which the Maine heavy artillery took part realized \$3500, which has been added to the fund for the care of dependent wives and families of soldiers. On Saturday, Nov. 17, the heavies will play the Springfield Y. M. C. A. College in Springfield.

By an order of Judge Morton in the Federal District Court, Carl A. Blackington of Waterville, Me., a private in the Maine heavy artillery, who was released pending a decision on a writ of habeas corpus, was remanded to his company yesterday.

Springfield Armory Buildings

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Work on the construction of the cantonment buildings at the United States armory grounds has been commenced, and a rest room and recreation center will be first erected. The Fred T. Ley Company, which did the construction work at Camp Devens, has the contract for the new buildings.

The contract is for \$80,000, providing for a guard house, barracks, bath houses, rest room, and recreation center. The buildings will be similar to those at Ayer. The barracks will be not only for the coast artillery troops guarding the property, but also for the ordnance recruits who are being enlisted all over the country and sent to Springfield for training.

War Camp Community Fund

An appeal in behalf of the War Camp Community Fund was made by Frank L. Mulholland of Toledo, O., who spoke yesterday afternoon before members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and the Rotary Club. The meeting was held in the chamber's reading room, and Hugh Bancroft, chairman of the Boston executive committee, presented the speaker.

Recruiting Stations Report

The marine corps recruiting station received one more bugler yesterday, when Oscar B. McElhinney of Water-

town accompanied his son Allan F. McElhinney to headquarters, giving his permission for him to enlist. The father then left for Montreal, Can., to join the newly-recruited Boston "Killed."

The army recruiting station forwarded 23 recruits to Ft. Slocum, and the navy received several applications. Two of the flying squads of the British and Canadian Recruiting Mission will hold meetings this evening in Woburn, and tomorrow night a rally will be held in Wakefield City Hall. A second rally will take place in Lynn.

On Thursday evening squad No. 1 will conduct a rally in Stoneham and squad No. 2 will have a meeting in Reading.

Yesterday the mission received 19 men. Last night 60 men headed by the bugle, fife and drum corps, marched to the North Station to entrain for Canada.

The mission held a rally in Peabody last evening, and four men were accepted for service. Mayor Howard Brownell presided, and the speakers were Dr. Cyril G. Hutchinson, Lieutenant Stehlin of the French Army, Lieut. C. J. White of the Royal Field Artillery, and Lieut. P. Chevalier of the French-Canadian forces.

French Military Tactics

FRAMINGHAM, Mass.—Capt. P. M. Cabot of the Harvard Regiment, and Capt. C. Canfield of the same organization have arrived here to begin a course of instruction in French military tactics. The first of these talks took place yesterday when Captain Cabot compared the French and American platoon systems, paying particular attention to the organization of the former with its grenadiers, machine guns, and machine rifles. Later he described the new formations used in the French army. At the conclusion of the talk, Col. Willis W. Stover spoke briefly of the value of this course by the Harvard men, and proposed that trench instruction begin at once.

FRUIT ENTRIES ARE FROM MANY STATES

Horticultural Hall is receiving hundreds of exhibits of fruits from North Carolina, Florida, California, Ohio and every New England State, to cover the tables and fill the exhibition rooms for the annual fruit show of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, augmented this year by the New England Fruit Show and the American Pomological Society, which opens a five-day exhibit tomorrow afternoon.

William P. Rich, secretary of the society, says the exhibit probably will surpass anything of its kind ever before grouped in Boston. "The entire horticultural country is represented," he said, "and the public is invited to see the best of the nation. Every day there will be illustrated lectures on horticulture in the basement, as the three large exhibition rooms will be filled to overflowing with the expected entries."

Among the apples to be shown will be: Alexander, Arkansas Black, Baldwin, Black Gilliflower, Blue Pearmain; Delicious, Esopus Spitzenburg; Fallwater, Fall Pippin, Fameuse, Garden Royal, Golden Russet, Gravenstein, Grimes Golden, Hubbardston, Jacobs Sweet, Jonathan, King, Lady, Opalescent, Penauke, Salome, Scott's Winter, Stark, Winter Banana and West River. Other varieties are expected to be offered for special prizes of the pomological society. Grapes, pears, quinces, crabapples, lemons, oranges, strawberries and other fruits will be on show also.

LOYALTY OF SMALL NATIONS DEFENDED

President Howe Answers Protest of Dissenters — Says Speeches Refute Charge of Pro-German Tendencies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Frederick C. Howe, Commissioner of Immigration at this port, and president of the League of Small and Subject Nationalities, which opened a three days' session here on Monday, told this bureau that although it was perhaps inevitable that such a gathering should arouse suspicion, neither the aims of the league nor those of its members were pro-German. In none of his dealings with the league's executive council had he seen any trace of pro-Germanism, he said, and he pointed to the speeches of the afternoon, one of which denounced Prussian domination over the Danes of Schleswig, and another delivered by a man who announced his ardent anti-Germanism, as proof that the league aimed to assert the rights of small nationalities, including their claim to representation at the peace conference, and nothing else.

Mr. Howe was answering a statement issued by Slavic, Armenian and Greek representatives who had withdrawn from the league, intimating that it was anti-Ally. He said the trouble had been caused by public announcement that Clement Rueff would speak for an independent Alsace-Lorraine, instead of for its return to France. This announcement was the result of a typographical error, said Mr. Howe, and the claim by the dissenters that their speeches were to be censored was also false, he declared. Mrs. Sheehy-Skeffington was to speak, as well as an advocate of Indian and Scottish rights; but Mr. Howe insisted that all such speakers would be expected to refrain from destructive criticism and offer only constructive arguments. He said this in reply to the query as to whether speakers for Ireland, India or Scotland would not lean toward improper attacks upon Great Britain, an ally.

Mr. Howe also made it clear that no seditious utterances would be allowed. In his speech he said there could be no just or permanent peace which sanctioned dominion of great nations over small ones. He proposed federations of states where autonomy was impossible, and thought it possible that Central Europe might become such a federation, but he emphasized that this was a personal view, and not the official opinion of the league. The peace conference should be open and democratic, with full representation for small nationalities, he insisted. Europe would have been far better off if the small states had been allowed to develop without being confined in the German Empire.

Resolutions of congratulation to President Wilson for his words about the rights of small nations were adopted. The Rev. F. S. Noll, in pleading for recognition of Albania, said there could be no Balkan or European peace until Albania was a separate State. Ivan Konigsberg, in citing Schleswig's wrongs called Prussian persecutions of the Danes their astute stupidity. Prof. William I. Hull and Prof. Harry Allen Overstreet also spoke. Evening speakers discussed Denmark, Finland, Lithuania, Korea, the Jews, and India. Senator Henri La Fontaine spoke for Belgium.

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY

Our Roll of Honor

130 of Our Men are now in the Army and Navy

Many of whom are already in France

1480 of our people subscribed for Liberty Loan Bonds to the amount of	\$97,250
Our store Mutual Aid Association subscribed for Liberty Loan Bonds to the amount of	5,000
Our corporation and its officers subscribed for Liberty Loan Bonds to the amount of	724,000
2488 of our store patrons subscribed for Liberty Loan Bonds to the amount of	175,000
Total	\$1,001,250

Jordan Marsh Company

FOOD CONSERVING PLEA IS SENT OUT

Proclamation of Governor McCall and Appeal of State Administrator Endicott Ask the People to Save All They Can

All residents of Massachusetts were called upon by Governor McCall, in a proclamation, and by State Food Administrator Henry B. Endicott, in an appeal, both issued yesterday, the first day of food pledge week, to do all in their power to conserve food, especially the kinds that must be furnished the Allies.

The proclamation issued yesterday by Governor McCall follows:

"At the suggestion of the Federal Government, I urge upon all of our people the necessity of sincere co-operation in the conservation of food. The part that the United States must play in the war requires that every one of us participate in some form of national service. It may be that we shall be called upon to make great sacrifices, but the small sacrifice in the hour of our plenty may avert a great sacrifice in the hour of our want if it shall come upon us.

"A little self-denial upon the part of each one of us will, in the aggregate, mean abundance for our soldiers and sailors. Waste of food, always a wicked thing, is doubly wicked now. It will not only lessen the supply of our allies and our men at the front, but it will increase the price to ourselves.

"If we shall stop all waste of food, not only for a day, but for each day as long as the war may last, we can truly feel that we have served our country in the time of its need.

"Those directly engaged in the administration of the patriotic work of food conservation for the Government will, from time to time, call upon you for assistance in the conserving of certain kinds of foodstuffs, and I ask that the name of the Commonwealth that each and every one patriotically respond promptly to the calls as they are made to the end that we shall do our full duty in this crisis."

Mr. Endicott's statement said that food pledge week means simply that the people are asked to join in a common conservation policy, to save the products, especially meat, wheat, sugar and dairy products, which the country must send to its allies if its duty toward them is to be discharged. He added:

"If the United States were an autocratic country there would be no popular appeal for the conservation of food. There would be an autocratic food control. The mailed fist would rule in the kitchen. Imperial food decrees would be enforced at the point of the bayonet. But ours is not an autocratic country. Food control is in the hands of the people themselves, and it is to the people that the Food Administration has appealed in the food pledge card campaign.

"Herbert Hoover has termed this appeal an 'unprecedented adventure in democracy'—an adventure that will determine whether or not a democratic form of government is, after all, fitted to engage in a grapple with an autocracy."

A general city campaign has been begun by interested organizations of women to aid housewives in their task. At the Liberty Cottage on the Common, members of the following organizations will tell of ways to save food: Women's Municipal League, Food Facts Bureau of the Women's City Club, Simmons College School of Domestic Science, Miss Garland's School, National Civic Federation, and the Woman Suffrage Association. An exhibit also has been prepared showing some fruits that may be used, in a measure, as substitutes for sugar.

Use of Vegetables Urged

Bureau of Markets Points at Opportunity to Conserve Food

"Boston consumers are afforded an excellent opportunity to assist materially in the national food conservation program in the more liberal use of fall vegetables and fruits which are plentiful on the local farmers' market," says today's bulletin from the United States Bureau of Markets. The bulletin says:

"They are coming in plenty and in variety and the quality of such vegetables as cauliflower, cabbage, spinach, celery has been unsurpassed any previous season. Not only are there ample ideas for the daily menu, but many varieties, such as root crops and squash, are now suitable for storage for later use.

"The usual market conditions for Tuesday were in evidence on the local farmers' market today, with supplies somewhat lighter and demand fair. Cauliflowers were abundant, bringing the growers from 75 to 90 cents per box of 5 to 9 heads, with the bulk going at 5 cents. The lettuce coming in is of better quality. The average price received was about 50 cents per box of 15 heads, with the better grades bringing 75c to \$1 per box.

Root crops continue plentiful with carrots somewhat easier in price, most of them being sold for \$1 to \$1.15 per bushel, with a few going as high as \$1.25. Beets are firm, bringing the growers from \$1.15 to \$1.25 per bushel. Parsnips remain the same in price, bringing from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per bushel. Farmers reporting, 102. Commission men, 17. Loads, 120.

Apples, 3021 bu., \$1.25@3, retail 8 to 15c qt.; beets, cut, 61 bu., \$1.15@1.25, retail 4c lb.; carrots, cut, 254 bu., \$1@1.25, retail 5c lb.; cabbage, white, 650 bbls. (80-90 lbs.) \$1@1.25, retail 2 1/2c lb.; cabbage, savoy, 131 bbls. (40-50 lbs.) 75@85c, retail 5c lb.; cabbage, red, 16 bu., 90c@1, retail 5c lb.; cucumbers, 58 bxs., \$3.50@9, retail 15c each; celery, 535 doz., Pascal, \$1.25@1.50, retail 18c bunch, white, \$1@1.15, retail 15c bunch.

Lettuce, 1089 boxes (15 heads), 35c

75c, retail 5c to 8c head; onions, 10 bu., \$1.75@1.85, retail 6c lb.; radishes, 126 boxes, 35@50c, retail 3 bunches 5c; spinach, 640 bu., 5c, retail 20c peck; potatoes, 118 bu., \$1.75@1.85; turban squash, 315 bbls., \$1.25@1.50, retail 3c lb.; Hubbard squash, 71 bbls., \$1.25@1.50, retail 3c lb.; Bay State squash, 37 bbls., \$1.50, retail 3c lb.; greens, 146 bu., 25@35c; cauliflower, 122 boxes (5-9 heads), 75@85c, retail 15c to 35c head; parsley, 50 bu., 25@35c, retail 2 oz. 5c.

Parsnips, 75 bu., \$1.25@1.50, retail, 5c lb.; turnips, 18 bu., 60c@1, retail, 2@3c lb.; broccoli, 65 bu., 75c@1.15; chlorey and escarole, 133 bu., 25@35c; pumpkins, 253 bu., 65@75c, retail 2c lb.; leeks, 85 doz., 40@50c; hot-house tomatoes, 1200 lbs., 20@25c, retail 35c lb.

There are also small amounts of

bunch beets, 40@50c box; marrow

squash, \$1@1.25 bbl; tomatoes, \$1.25@

2.50 bu.; green tomatoes, 75c@1 bu;

romaine, 30@40c box; kale, 25@35c

bu.; oyster plant, \$1 doz; pears,

\$1.50@3 bu; Swiss chard, 25@35c bu;

fennel, 50c@1 box; cress, 35@40c

box bunches; rape, 25@35c box; kohlrabi,

40@65c box; quinces, \$3@3.50

bu.; and strawberries, \$1 qt.

ENEMY ACTIVITIES SEEN IN INDIA PLOT

Judge Kenshaw M. Landis States Evidence Shows That It Was Enterprise of Hostile Bearing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—In passing sentence on the three German-Americans and the Hindu convicted here recently on the charge of conspiring to foment a rebellion in India, Judge Kenshaw M. Landis said:

"The evidence shows that these three men, Jacobson, Wehde and Boehm, were practically directly back of the plot at its inception, and that Gupta was closely connected with it. There was much talk in the case about this not being a military enterprise, but at best it was a foolhardy enterprise. I want to call your attention to the fact that Boehm doesn't look as if he could overthrow the British Government in India by himself. Wehde couldn't do it by himself, neither could Jacobson or Gupta, but the evidence discloses something we haven't been told.

"There is some power behind the activities of these men, some power which, when it presses the button, makes men like the witnesses, Willy, must send to its allies if its duty toward them is to be discharged. He added:

"If the United States were an autocratic country there would be no popular appeal for the conservation of food. There would be an autocratic food control. The mailed fist would rule in the kitchen. Imperial food decrees would be enforced at the point of the bayonet. But ours is not an autocratic country. Food control is in the hands of the people themselves, and it is to the people that the Food Administration has appealed in the food pledge card campaign.

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"Boston consumers are afforded an excellent opportunity to assist materially in the national food conservation program in the more liberal use of fall vegetables and fruits which are plentiful on the local farmers' market," says today's bulletin from the United States Bureau of Markets. The bulletin says:

"They are coming in plenty and in variety and the quality of such vegetables as cauliflower, cabbage, spinach, celery has been unsurpassed any previous season. Not only are there ample ideas for the daily menu, but many varieties, such as root crops and squash, are now suitable for storage for later use.

"The usual market conditions for Tuesday were in evidence on the local farmers' market today, with supplies somewhat lighter and demand fair. Cauliflowers were abundant, bringing the growers from 75 to 90 cents per box of 5 to 9 heads, with the bulk going at 5 cents. The lettuce coming in is of better quality. The average price received was about 50 cents per box of 15 heads, with the better grades bringing 75c to \$1 per box.

Root crops continue plentiful with carrots somewhat easier in price, most of them being sold for \$1 to \$1.15 per bushel, with a few going as high as \$1.25. Beets are firm, bringing the growers from \$1.15 to \$1.25 per bushel. Parsnips remain the same in price, bringing from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per bushel. Farmers reporting, 102. Commission men, 17. Loads, 120.

Apples, 3021 bu., \$1.25@3, retail 8 to 15c qt.; beets, cut, 61 bu., \$1.15@1.25, retail 4c lb.; carrots, cut, 254 bu., \$1@1.25, retail 5c lb.; cabbage, white, 650 bbls. (80-90 lbs.) \$1@1.25, retail 2 1/2c lb.; cabbage, savoy, 131 bbls. (40-50 lbs.) 75@85c, retail 5c lb.; cabbage, red, 16 bu., 90c@1, retail 5c lb.; cucumbers, 58 bxs., \$3.50@9, retail 15c each; celery, 535 doz., Pascal, \$1.25@1.50, retail 18c bunch, white, \$1@1.15, retail 15c bunch.

Lettuce, 1089 boxes (15 heads), 35c

GOVERNOR REFERS CURLEY REQUEST

Poultry Proposal Goes to Mr. Endicott and State Health Department—Mr. McCall Said to Believe It Federal Question

Although Governor McCall's only statement today concerning the request of Mayor Curley that he seize and sell to the public some of the great quantity of poultry now being held in Boston warehouses, was that he had referred it to Henry B. Endicott, Federal Food Administrator, and the State Health Department, for investigation, these who are in a position to know his views believe he feels that it is properly a matter for the federal, not the state, authorities.

The Governor, it was said, thinks that the law controlling the distribution of food products and fuel, enacted as a measure for national security and defense by the Federal Government, which has the power to make war, takes precedence over the law under which he would grant the authority for such a step, the Commonwealth Defense Act of 1917, enacted by the State of Massachusetts, which has no such power. The latter is the act given by Frederick W. Mansfield as the one giving the Governor the necessary authority, in the letter which prompted Mayor Curley to investigate the cold storage situation in Boston and make his request of Governor McCall.

Mr. Endicott, however, indicated that he intends to leave the poultry where it is. "I am of the opinion that it would be very poor business to take it out of storage now," he said. "There has been no illegal hoarding as far as I know and I have had inspectors in touch with the storage situation for months."

"If the food in cold storage, especially the poultry, was seized and thrown into the public market, it would all be gone in a week. It is a mighty good thing to have a large supply saved up. The winter is coming, transportation will not be as good then. I wish I could say we had our coal bins filled too."

Massachusetts is dependent upon the South and West for its food, Mr. Endicott said, and necessarily has to have a large supply in storage to keep distribution at an even level when transportation stops as it has temporarily. Much of the supply now in storage is destined for the Allies, and will be shipped overseas as soon as steamers are available.

Governor McCall's statement was merely that he had asked Mr. Endicott to investigate and report to him, and had asked the State Board of Health to inform him as to the allegations in Mayor Curley's letter concerning the tremendous amount of poultry being held in storage at a time when prices are as high as they are.

The Commonwealth Defense Act of 1917 gives the Governor authority, whenever he believes it necessary or expedient for public safety or the defense or welfare of the Commonwealth, to take "possession of any cattle, poultry and any provisions for man or beast... which may be necessary or convenient for the better protection or welfare of the Commonwealth or its inhabitants. He may use and employ all property so taken possession of for the service of the Commonwealth, and may in particular, when in his opinion the public exigency so requires, sell or distribute gratuitously to or among any or all of the inhabitants of the Commonwealth anything taken... and may fix minimum and maximum prices therefor."

As a result of the disclosures resulting from investigation of food supplies kept in public storage warehouses in Boston, wherein it is shown that in most edibles there is a greater quantity on hand than there was a year ago while prices are uniformly higher, Mayor Curley last night appealed to Governor McCall to seize and sell the poultry in storage or empower the Mayor of Boston to do so. The Mayor, in his appeal to Governor McCall, quoted figures from a report on the storage warehouses of Boston, and the amounts of foodstuffs available which he received late yesterday afternoon from Dr. Francis X. Mahoney, commissioner of the Department of Health of Boston.

Mayor Curley asserted that the report on stock poultry available in the Boston warehouses "checked up as accurate," by the state board of health, would justify seizure, distribution and sale, at a price fixed by you in accordance with chapter 342, of the acts of 1917. In the event of your desiring to delegate this power to me, as mayor of the city I am prepared to act at once."

Continuing, Mayor Curley, in his communication to the Governor, said "that the report would indicate that the policy of granting extensions of time in the storage of food has been so abused by the operators of cold storage plants as to justify an executive order revoking such extensions."

In his report to Mayor Curley, Commissioner Mahoney describes conditions his food investigators found in the public Boston warehouses. He says: "In the past week there have been numerous withdrawals of foodstuffs from the storage warehouses in Boston, and 10 per cent is a fair estimate of the amount of holdings taken from the storage houses in this period. This does not necessarily mean that this

amount was removed in order to sell it, but much of it was probably repacked and put back into storage again.

"Last Friday an inspection was made of one of the smaller cold storage plants and many lots of poultry were found that had been in storage since October and September of 1916, and extensions had been granted by the State Department of Health, so that this food might remain until the Thanksgiving season of this year.

"Evidence was also found that many lots of this poultry had been in cold storage in New York before coming to Boston. One large lot of frozen rabbits was discovered and nobody in the plant knew just how long this large consignment had been there. This pile reached the ceiling of the room where it was stored. In several of the rooms broken barrels were observed and frozen turkeys strewn about. The temperature of these rooms was two to four degrees below zero (Fahr). In one room several hundred boxes containing poultry were frozen en masse, frost covering the outside of the boxes, so that the storage marks and numbers were obliterated.

"All of the cold storage warehouses had the appearance of being filled to capacity, the corridors and aisles also being used for the purpose. In some of the rooms it was impossible to move one foot from the door.

"It would appear that under existing conditions it is a reversal of good policy to grant extensions on cold storage articles, inasmuch as these goods are deteriorating all the time and this loss is made up by the consumer, who ultimately is obliged to pay for this loss.

"I am inclosing herewith quotations on butter and eggs held in cold storage on date of Oct. 26, 1917. It will be observed that although the amount of these goods held in cold storage this year is greatly in excess of the amount held last year, nevertheless the prices are invariably higher. There may be an explanation for this, but I am unable to furnish it."

In his report to Mayor Curley as to the amount of food stuffs in the storage warehouses in Boston, Commissioner Mahoney reported as follows:

In response to your instructions for an investigation of the amount of foodstuffs held in the cold storage warehouses of this city I submit herewith a list of such articles in storage Oct. 26. This list does not include food held in the private warehouses of the wholesale dealers and from which figures are unobtainable:

Meats, all kinds, lbs., 12,275,541

Poultry, all kinds, lbs., 4,098,753

Butter, lbs., 13,309,750

Eggs, doz., 11,028,810

Salmon (cans), doz., 6,500,000

Cheese, lbs., 4,866,825

Pea beans, lbs., 180,900

Tea, lbs., 346,700

Flour, lbs., 454,661

Salmon (cans), doz., 606

Sardines (cans), doz., 315

Peas (cans), doz., 4,500

Pineapple (cans), doz., 3,600

Condensed milk (cans), doz., 600

Miscellaneous canned goods, doz., 12,500

Cocoa beans, bu., 900

Peanuts, bu., 1,040

Wheat flour, lbs., 17,500

Salt, lbs., 17,500

Cream and milk packages, 163

Flour, lbs., 21,500

*2,000,000 pounds of this amount belongs to the United States Government.

Storage holdings of butter and eggs in Boston, Oct. 26, 1917, with their prices, follow:

BUTTER

1917, tubs, 248,990

1916, tubs, 242,300

EGGS

1917, cases, 324,909

1916, cases, 221,840

BUTTER

Prices Oct. 26, '16 Oct. 26, '17

Northern extras, 35 44

Ash, 35 44

Boxes and prints, 36 45

Creamery firsts, 34-34 43-43

Creamery seconds, 33-33 42-42

Dairy northern, 32-34 38-42

Renovate extras, 31 41

Storage extra northern, 35 45

Storage extra ash, 35 45

Storage extra firsts, 34 43

Storage extra seconds, 33-33 41-42

EGGS

Prices Oct. 26, '16 Oct. 26, '17

Fresh gath'd plain 1sts, 37-38 43-44

Fresh gathered firsts, 35-35 40-41

Fresh gathered seconds, 30-32 37-39

Fresh gathered drittles, 24-27 30-34

Refrigerator extras, 32 37

Refrigerator firsts, 30-31 35-36

Refrigerator seconds, 28-30 32-34

Fancy henney, 50 58

Eastern extras, 43-44 52-54

Eastern fair and good, 32-40 40-45

CHEESE

Prices Oct. 26, '16 Oct. 26, '17

New twin extra, 21 24-24 1/2

New twin first, 20-20 1/2 22-22 1/2

UNITED STATES SAID TO BE WASTING FOOD

Chief of Staff of Federal Food Administrator Tells Boston Audience That the Necessity for Conservation Is Paramount

No nation is so great that it can waste food as the United States is wasting it, according to Mark L. Requa, chief of staff and personal representative of Herbert C. Hoover, Federal Food Administrator, speaking at the mass meeting in Tremont Temple, Boston, last night which marked the official opening of the food conservation week. The waste here is more than six times as great as in Germany.

"The necessity for conservation is paramount," said Mr. Requa. "It is not only necessary to feed ourselves but to feed our allies. Millions of men have been taken from their occupations of production and put on the firing line. The women have tried to replace them in the fields, but have failed primarily because they have had no horses to plow the fields. It is one of the problems that Herbert Hoover is now facing, to get American tractors to the fields of France so that these fields may be made ready for the harvest."

"We need for export 350,000,000 bushels of wheat above the normal supply. It must come from the savings of the American people by the use of corn or other cereals. If we can reduce the per capita use one pound per week we can save 150,000,000 bushels and the balance must come from our allies or the use of other things on our part."

"It has been said that perhaps fats will win the war, but I do not believe that the average individual has the slightest conception of the value of fats. We are wasting 125 grams of fats per capita every day. Mr. Hoover has found that life can be sustained on 40 grams and the German citizen is not consuming more than 29 grams, and we believe that nearly nine of these come from the United States from shipments to the northern neutrals, but I want to say that never again during his war will these fats see the coasts of Norway and Sweden."

Referring to the sugar shortage, he said: "We have learned that France needed 75,000 tons of sugar to maintain her per capita rations for her armies. The matter was put up to Mr. Hoover, and by him to his committee, but there was no need for an answer. We have been consuming about 90 pounds per capita per annum here and could get along on less. Mr. Hoover gave France that sugar and you today are going without it, and I have yet to see a single man, woman or child who would have it otherwise."

"Very few of us realize the wastefulness of the American nation. We have been blessed with plenty, and we have not realized the necessity for saving. Do you know that the per capita waste of the American nation through the garbage pail is 235 pounds, while that of the Germans is but 37 pounds? You must conserve in all those products that must be shipped abroad, and that waste which is characteristic of the American nation should be reduced. No nation is so great that it can waste like this, and the time is coming when we must realize that we have a duty to conserve the food products of the nation for the consumption of our soldiers and those of our allies and, thereafter, for the consumption of ourselves."

"Herbert Hoover has challenged autocracy and it is for you to make good that challenge and show that this great people can do those things freely that would be obligatory under a monarchy. We are about to issue licenses for food products and speculators and unkind prices will be dealt with with a strong hand. We do not expect to use the tremendous powers of the Food Administration frequently, but if it is necessary the power is there and they will find that we have a fighting machine and are ready to fight."

Other speakers were Governor McCall, Henry B. Endicott, State and Federal Food Administrator for Massachusetts; Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, chairman of the state women's committee, Council of National Defense, and Miss Sarah Louise Arnold, chairman of the women's committee on

food conservation. Mayor Curley of Boston presided.

Governor McCall said that those who have made a careful canvass of the food production of the country during the present year have come to the conclusion that there is sufficient food, if economically used, to feed soldiers, sailors, and civilians bountifully and supply the needs of the allies of the United States. He continued:

"Massachusetts is not a great storehouse for foodstuffs. We do not have much stock ahead of our current consumption. If the demands of war should congest our railroads and cut off even for a short time our communication with the West, we should suffer hardship, if not actual want. The Food Administration in the Commonwealth is fully informing itself as to the supply of food, and will do all it can to augment that supply. I think there is no danger that we shall be unable to get sufficient food for our needs."

"As to excessive prices, the federal law provides a system of licensing of dealers and of supervision and penalties for hoarding which makes it practically certain that excessive prices cannot be maintained. In case of need I feel sure that the provisions of these laws will be enforced."

"Each one of us can do something to lessen the demand upon our food supply. Many of our people have been accustomed in their habits of living to a great waste. Waste should be done away with entirely. To indulge in waste in times like these is criminal in a high degree."

Mr. Endicott then spoke, saying, in part:

"I have seen the statement that our storehouses are bulging. It is a fact that we have a generous supply in those storehouses, and Massachusetts cannot be too thankful that this is so."

"I could order the stocks of these storehouses; I could order them sold at any price. I might just as well, however, tell you people to burn up the coal you have in your bins and take a chance on what you could get later on."

"This war, terrible as it is, has done some good. It has brought us all closer together. It has made the more fortunate anxious to help those who are not so fortunate. Formerly we were all ashamed to really economize, we were afraid we should be considered mean if we don't economize."

"Let us live so that when our boys come back from the war we can look them in the eyes and tell them that we have not eaten or wasted one thing which we thought could be saved and sent them."

Both Mrs. Thayer and Miss Arnold spoke of the work of the women of the State are doing. "The great miracle of this war is that our eating is no longer a private affair, but a matter of national moment," said Miss Arnold.

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MILLIONS SIGN FOOD PLEDGES

Rapid Enrollment of American Families for Conservation—House-to-house Canvass Conducted in the Different States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Scattering returns on the result of the first day's campaign for food pledge cards indicate that the high hopes of the United States Food Administration for a huge enrollment of the American families in a food conservation army will be realized. Few actual figures are as yet available, but telegrams were received at campaign headquarters throughout Monday from all parts of the Nation, with assurances that every district possessed an organization of workers who started their house-to-house canvass early Monday morning. Iowa officials report 72,000 pledge cards signed on Monday with many sections still to be heard from. Indiana, the only one of the states to make an official announcement, reports over 67,000 signatures on Monday.

The total number of signed pledges now stands at 2,155,704. This includes Monday's figures from the above states, and in addition, those figures which are in the possession of the Food Administration as a result of the informal campaign carried on early in the summer by women's organizations, schools and the like, and a considerable number of which have come merely as a result of the campaign by organizations even before the formal enrollment began.

Ambassador Jusserand of France in a statement issued Monday joins in the appeal being made by the United States Food Administration to the 22,000,000 families of the United States to unite in the conservation of food products in order that the country may be able to send to Europe the food that the Allies need in order to prosecute the war to a victory. The Ambassador's statement is as follows: "Nothing can more deeply touch the heart of France than the thought that, thousands of miles away, of their own accord, obeying the free impulse of their kind thoughts, the American allies of former days and of today are keeping a severe watch on their food consumption so that invaded France and those leagues with her for a sacred cause, may not suffer from want, and may the better push back a barbaric enemy to where he belongs."

The Serbian Minister, L. Michelovitch, speaking on behalf of his people, which has gallantly maintained its national existence against overwhelming numbers, adds his appeal in the following statement: "I consider the effort of the United States Food Administration in inaugurating the 'Food Pledge Week' for the conservation of food as vitally important. However small the economy may be, if practiced in every family the saving of food will assure supplies for more soldiers and also save the distressed peoples from starvation."

Both of which are necessary for victory. We, who have come to the United States in order to seek food for our soldiers and people, can only say that we see our salvation in the appeal of this admirably organized Food Administration is successful and the proposed measures executed."

Retail Safeguard

Food Profiteers Not to Be Allowed to Buy New Supplies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A regulation which will go into effect on Nov. 1 will give the Food Administration a powerful weapon to deal with such retailers as are unpatriotic enough to make capital out of the abnormal conditions by demanding exorbitant prices for the foodstuffs they retail. Under this regulation no retailer who violates the Food Control Act by putting excessive prices on necessary food will be able to obtain supplies. No manufacturer, wholesaler, or other handler of food, will be allowed to sell anywhere in the United States to any retailer who makes unreasonable profits or buys large quantities of food for speculative purposes.

This is one of the most sweeping of the many safeguards against high prices which will be incorporated in the licensing system, for which the complete rules and regulations will be announced within a few days.

The smaller retailers of food, of whom there are several hundred thousand in the country, while exempt from the licensing provisions, are, nevertheless, subject to other provisions of the Food Control Act. Every retailer, of whatever size, as well as every other handler of food, is forbidden, under Section 4 of the law, to make any unreasonable charge, to hoard, to monopolize, waste or destroy food, or to conspire with any one to restrict the production, distribution or supply, or exact excessive prices on any necessities. There are no penalties provided under this section of the act, but the Food Administration hopes that the above arrangement of the law will be of some effect, for the retailer will find himself unable to buy goods from any wholesaler or manufacturer.

The rule referred to reads as follows: "The licensee shall not knowingly sell any food commodity to any person engaged in the business of selling such commodity who shall, after this regulation goes into effect, violate the provisions of the act of Congress approved Aug. 10, 1917, by making any unreasonable rate or charge in selling or otherwise handling or dealing in such commodity, or by holding, contracting for, or arranging for a quantity thereof in excess of the reasonable requirements

of his business for use or sale by him for a reasonable time."

The organization of the Federal Food Administration in each State will be on the watch and send to the Food Administration at Washington the names of retailers asking excessive prices.

The Food Administration does not intend to disturb any legitimate operations, and will initiate these measures against only hardened and persistent violators of the law. It takes the position that the great majority of food sellers, retail, as well as wholesale, are patriotic and honest, and are making every effort to comply with good business principles and sell to the consumer at the lowest possible prices. Such dealers will be in fact protected from illegitimate competition. The few who persist in abusing their opportunity and taking advantage of the emergency caused by the war will receive attention.

Precautions Taken

Stored Food Better Protected on Rumor of Conspiracy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Precautionary measures for protecting storage houses, granaries and other places where food in great quantities is stored are in force in this city today. This action was taken by the Federal Food Administrator for New York City, Arthur Williams, on receipt of a telegram from Mr. Hoover, Food Administrator, Saturday night, warning him of an alleged conspiracy to burn and otherwise destroy the nation's food supply. Guards around all such storage places were doubled at once by the request of Mr. Williams, and further efforts will be made today to insure the safety of the food supply so essential to the United States and her allies.

Packers to Be Licensed

Government to Begin Supervision of Chicago Plants on Nov. 1

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The great packing industry of Chicago will for the first time come under government supervision on Nov. 1 under the license system, it was announced here on Monday from the offices of the Illinois Food Administration. Committees representing the buying public and the producers of live stock are to assist the Government in its regulation. While prices may not be lowered through this federal control, it is anticipated that they will not be permitted to rise through the medium of inflation.

The chief of the meat division of the Federal Food Administration, Joseph F. Cotter, a lawyer of New York, has moved his headquarters to Chicago. With him is associated E. Dana Durand, former head of the federal census, and Prof. Charles McCarty, of the University of Wisconsin. "The Government is in full control of the meat packing industries of the country," said Professor McCarty, "it has been for some time, but after Nov. 1, when the packers will be operating under a license, the control will be absolute. This insures fair prices to both the public and the farmer. To the producer of meat animals it will insure prices that will encourage him to increase production, and to the consumer prices that will assure him that he is not paying excessive prices."

"Food Administrator Hoover has tried to get men on these committees who will be looked upon by the public as representative of the interests to which they are accredited. Our big aim is to assure the farmers they will be repaid for raising animals. We must have more meat animals if we are to win the war, and also to keep prices from ascending to a level beyond the public purse. The Government does not plan to concern itself with the price the farmer obtains for his stock."

Profits to Be Held Down

Cooperation in New York Results in Cutting Out Excess Gains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Cooperation between Arthur Williams, Federal Food Administrator for New York City; John Mitchell, head of the State food commission, the city administration and the New York food distributors, representing 50,000 handlers of foodstuffs, restaurant and hotel men has resulted in the promise of the food handlers to hold profits down to a pre-war basis.

The officials also agreed to cut the milk profits, and obtained a promise from President Cooper of the Dairymen's League to lay before the league a proposition that the order raising milk prices on the first of the month be canceled.

An inquiry is to be started by the New York Food Administration in the question as to why canvassers in the house-to-house food conservation campaign were finding it difficult to gain admission to the homes of wealthy residents.

A few hours after the army of 15,000 women volunteers began their soliciting of "food campaign" memberships some workers reported to the administrator's office that they were denied admission to a number of homes in certain exclusive residential districts.

Representatives of 50,000 wholesale distributors of food have reached an agreement with Mr. Williams and State administrators that profits shall not exceed those taken before the war.

Farmers Asked to Raise Hogs
WASHINGTON, D. C.—An appeal to the country's farmers to raise hogs in large numbers so as to increase the meat supply for the American and allied armies and for home consumption has been issued by the Department of Agriculture.

WORK IS BEGUN ON FISH PIER TRACKS

Freight Trolley Car Connection Is Expected to Greatly Increase and Improve Fish Distribution in Greater Boston

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Bureau

Work was begun in earnest today on the laying of the street car track between Summer Street extension and the South Boston Fish Pier which, by facilitating distribution, is expected to lower the cost of fish to consumers in Greater Boston, besides providing a convenient means for employees at the fish pier, to reach their work.

The ceremony of turning the earth for the work was performed yesterday. The tracks are to run down the viaduct from the Summer Street extension to and continuing on the ramp that connects with the fish pier. A concrete storing and shipping shed one story in height and 225 feet in length will be erected, from which the 45-ton freight trolley cars are to be filled and sent to the various parts of Greater Boston. The cost of the work is estimated at \$40,000. The contractor has stipulated that he will be through with his work in 90 days, but has assured James J. Phelan, chairman of the subcommittee on fish and poultry, of the Massachusetts Food Commission, that it may be completed in 50 days.

The Massachusetts Waterways and Public Lands Commission has direction of the laying of the tracks which, when completed, will be leased to the Boston Elevated Railway Company. The officials of the Elevated have placed its organization at the service of the commission to help in the work without cost. The tracks and the buildings are to be on State property, and the money to be used in the enterprise is State money.

As some of the bridges over Ft. Point Channel are not considered strong enough to carry the 45-ton freight trolley cars, a conference was held yesterday between Mayor Curley, Mr. Phelan and Edward F. Murphy, Commissioner of the Department of Public Works of the City of Boston. The city will cooperate with the State in making the bridges safe.

Mr. Phelan, who was present at the beginning of the work, said it is but the start, he hopes, of a broad and comprehensive use of freight and produce electric cars throughout Greater Boston, Massachusetts and all New England; that he hopes to see electric trolley cars distributing foods and facilitating the work of transportation of the staples. He thinks the trolley freight cars should be operated through the country, where they could load butter, eggs and poultry, as well as fresh vegetables, transport these to larger cities, deposit them at various depots convenient for retail distribution later, then repair to the fish pier or large meat plants, where they should be loaded with commodities for transportation to the country. He believes the trolley freights would be made to complete the work of the railroads, and not to take away from the railroads their work.

Mr. Phelan told of the efforts his committee had made to have this enterprise put through. He said that in conference with representatives of the New Haven, Boston & Albany, Boston & Maine railroads, and the Bay State and Worcester railway companies and from the American and Adams Express companies, it was decided that everyone of these transportation concerns would cooperate with the State. President Matthew C. Brush of the Elevated and Chairman John N. Cole of the waterways com-

mission, both afforded "splendid cooperation," according to Chairman Phelan.

It was at first estimated that the cost of building railway spurs and the fish railway storage and loading warehouse would require at least \$45,000. The Waterways Commission, said Mr. Phelan, could not give more than \$30,000. It was then decided that certain essential features of the improvement might be deferred so that the main project be hastened to completion with as little delay as possible. It was figured that the tracks and building might be erected for \$40,000 and other necessary features be added later. The Governor was appealed to and with the consent of his council he gave them the lacking \$10,000 from the state war emergency fund at his disposal.

The 2000-odd employees of the big fish pier have used many ways to reach the place of their employment. First an auto bus line was established, connecting the pier and the State Street elevated station, Atlantic Avenue. Then an open-boat line was established from the foot of State Street to the pier, the fares in each case being 5 cents each way. The line is running at present, about four cars being used. The boat line went out of business after the first of the summer.

PROFESSOR TAFT ON FOOD CONSERVATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Bureau

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—There are two great reasons why the people of the United States must economize on food and help the peoples of the allied countries, Prof. William H. Taft told a big audience last night, at the opening of Food Pledge Week here. They are, he said, "first, that their armies who are fighting with our boys and defending our rights may be properly fed and so may fight effectively; and, second, that we may keep up the courage of the peoples of our allies, so that they may stand firm in fighting out this war until we win it."

"Anarchy and extreme socialism and German bribery are all working with the people of our allies to give up war and declare for a peace such as Germany would wish to make. If we by furnishing them the food that will make life endurable can keep them in their normal state of mind, they will stay with us to the end of this struggle for world liberty."

"Mr. Hoover has properly said that food will win the war. We have the food. We can furnish it if we will restrain within most reasonable limits our consumption of it. Is our patriotism equal to this?"

Rhode Island Food Campaign

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—"Food Pledge Week" started in this State yesterday when pupils in practically every public and private school were given food pledges to take home for their parents to sign. On Thursday, the women's clubs throughout the State will start a campaign to enroll all their members in the food conservation movement and speeches by the "four-minute men" will be given in the theaters. At a meeting of the local Council of Women, yesterday, it was voted to do away with refreshments at club meetings and to ask members to stop eating between meals.

BAKERS REFUSE LARGER LOAF

At a conference in Boston with Thure Hanson, Massachusetts Commissioner of Weights and Measures, yesterday, several bakers refused to make the 19-ounce loaf of bread, requested by the commissioner. It was decided to allow bakers to use the old wrappers for a larger loaf of bread than that made at present, providing a slip bearing the correct weight is inserted with each delivery.

TEN-CENT MILK RATE PROTESTED

Small Dealers Tell State Food Administrator Endicott That Plan Inaugurated Recently Is Menace to Their Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Bureau

Three score milk dealers in Greater Boston, who distribute about 20 per cent of the total supply, or about 75,000 quarts daily, declared yesterday to Henry B. Endicott, the Massachusetts Food Administrator, that the system established of selling milk at 10 cents a quart from a thousand or more milk stations, was a serious menace to their trade, and they were losing customers rapidly.

Mr. Endicott asked the representatives of the small dealers if it were not true that the most economical way of handling milk was from depot, and whether the small dealers would be more favorable to that method provided a satisfactory price for both depot and delivered milk could be reached. The replies of the small dealers were declared to have been non-committal.

A majority of the small dealers agreed, however, to continue in the business until Dec. 1 when Mr. Endicott expects to have formulated some general plan for handling milk in the large cities of the State.

The representatives of the small dealers told Mr. Endicott that in their opinion the establishment of a 10-cent milk rate was due to the struggle for control of the business in Boston between the two large dealers, H. P. Hood & Sons and D. Whiting & Sons.

Mr. Endicott pointed out that the small dealers had the same opportunity of selling milk "over the counter" as the large contractors, but the small dealers declared that they had no system of stores, and asked the Food Administrator to afford them some relief that would insure a continuance of their business. Mr. Endicott promised to investigate the situation, and will meet the small dealers again on Nov. 5.

In notices sent to their customers today, many of the small dealers in Boston claimed that 10-cent milk was being sold at a loss, and that the store system of distributing milk was only temporary. They urged their customers to pay 14 cents a quart for delivered milk because of its superior quality.

The protest of the small dealers against the depot system of selling milk was no surprise to Mr. Endicott, and while he will give their side of the milk business careful consideration, his principal object in dealing with the Boston milk problem is to afford a large majority of the consumers in the city an opportunity of buying milk at the lowest possible price, to give the producer a fair

margin of profit so that he will continue in the business, and to distribute milk in the large centers of Massachusetts without undue profit to the dealers.

The producing rate was adjusted on Oct. 15, and at the same time Mr. Endicott reached an agreement with the dealers distributing the greater part of the milk in Boston to make a charge of 14 cents a quart for the delivered product. Subsequently he obtained a further agreement from the Hoods and the Whittings, who bring into Boston nearly 70 per cent of the milk consumed in the city, to establish a 10-cent rate at their stores. The 8-cent milk at the farm, the 14-cent milk at the house door and the 10-cent milk at the depot will obtain until Dec. 1.

In the next five weeks Mr. Endicott hopes that the investigation of the milk distributing business by Attorney-General Henry C. Attwill will have been completed, and that with a possible reduction in the cost of producing milk through an anticipated fall in the price of feed, a new agreement can be reached that will be satisfactory to producer, distributor and consumer.

He stoutly maintains, however, that the depot method of selling milk is the most practical for the average city consumer, and he is hopeful that the system which has already shown to be a success in Springfield, Mass., will become permanent in Boston and other Massachusetts cities.

LITTLE VARIATION IN THE PRICE OF FLOUR

Price of flour in the wholesale market of Boston has not varied for the past 10 days, according to local wholesale dealers. With a fixed price on wheat, under the federal regulation of foodstuffs, the prices no longer vary, according to local dealers.

Mills grinding wheat in the West and Northwest are still limited in their output, owing to federal orders, intended to arrange more even distribution of wheat to all mills.

Figures showing the visible supply of grain in the United States, compiled in Chicago, include: 14,524,000 bushels of wheat, 1,492,000 bushels of corn and 16,760,000 bushels of oats, compared to 67,141,000 bushels of wheat, 2,361,000 bushels of corn and 45,580,000 bushels of oats at the corresponding period of last year.

Local stocks of grain in public elevators include: 15,111 bushels of wheat, no corn and 355,821 bushels of oats, compared to 355,554 bushels of wheat, 135,881 bushels of corn and 602,142 bushels of oats at this time in 1916.

SIR W. DAVIDSON OFF ON VISIT

SIR JOHN, N. F.—Sir Walter Davidson, Governor of Newfoundland, has left for New York for a short visit before proceeding to New South Wales, to which colony he has just been appointed Governor, it was announced here today.

DULUTH, DRY, FINDS ARRESTS DECREASE

Convictions for Crime Reduced by One-Half Since New Law Went Into Effect—Stern Enforcement Measures Adopted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DULUTH, Minn.—Since the prohibition law became effective in Duluth on July 1, last, the monthly records of the city police department show that arrests and convictions for crimes have decreased fully 50 per cent. The number of men confined at the county work farm has decreased from 150 on July 1 to 58 at the present time. During the same period the number of men at the Douglas County work farm, near Superior, which went "wet" on July 1, last, shows an increase of nearly 300 per cent, and the jail in that city is filled to overflowing.

At Duluth, the police department has adopted stern measures in the stamping out of secret liquor places, and that evil is conceded to have been greatly reduced. Bernard Silberstein, safety commissioner, in making his report to the City Council recently, said in that connection: "There are some persons sneaking liquors into their places of business that had formerly been saloons, but gradually we are finding them out, making arrests, and revoking their licenses to sell soft drinks. We have a little method of our own in running down infractions of the law. We have no special vigilance squad connected with the police department, but nevertheless, we have a system that is unflinching, although it is a trifle slow. The sellers of intoxicating liquors are wary, and it is not always easy to obtain sufficient evidence, but eventually we will rid Duluth of these places."

Superior, Wis., wholesale and retail liquor dealers make the boast that they will pay approximately \$300,000 to help the United States defeat the Central Powers. There are only two wholesale liquor licenses in Superior, so it is figured out that each of the 58 saloons will be compelled to pay an average tax of \$4000. One saloon-keeper there will pay a tax of \$10,000, while others will pay \$5000 and \$6000 each.

Prohibition interests in Superior are preparing to open up another campaign for a "dry" town next spring, and it is believed that with Duluth now definitely on that side, they will succeed in reversing the vote of last May. The victory of the saloon interests in Superior at that time was generally attributed to the belief that prohibition would not be carried in Duluth.

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is a family habit — there are Sweaters, Hoods, Scarfs, Gloves and Hose for everybody. The longer you wear them the better you like them and the more proud you are of their good looks and staunch wearing qualities.

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You, too, will like Kayser Italian Silk Underwear for its individuality. You

will always find something new in Kayser Italian Silk, something original, something that will express your taste, like the new Kayser Opera Top silk "vest-bodice."

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Look for The Label

NEXT time you purchase silk underwear ask to see the Kayser Opera Top. This and all other genuine Italian Silk Underwear is plainly marked "Kayser Italian Silk." One blue star on the label indicates the lighter weight silk—three stars the heavier weight.

Kayser ITALIAN SILK UNDERWEAR

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PRODUCTION OF FOOD IN IRELAND

T. P. Gill Talks on Corn Production Act and Its Relation to Agricultural Development

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—An important address on the Corn Production Act and its relation to agricultural development was delivered at a meeting of the Longford County Committee of Agriculture, by the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture, Mr. T. P. Gill.

As far as Ireland was concerned, Mr. Gill said, they were in the habit of importing £24,000,000 worth of foodstuffs every year for man and beast. They ought, he considered, to substitute home-produced food for a large proportion of that imported food, and this year, with their 700,000 additional acres of tillage, they had gone as considerably way toward reducing their dependence on the imported supply. They must always, of course, depend somewhat on imported food, because there were certain articles, such as sugar, etc., which they could not produce at home, but as far as they could, they ought to produce all the food they consumed, and that was their policy for the country. It was a policy now deliberately embodied in an act of Parliament, not only for Ireland, but for England and Scotland as well.

The purpose of the Corn Production Act, one of the most remarkable measures of agricultural reform ever introduced into Parliament, was to increase the cultivation of food crops in these countries, and the method was to guarantee the farmer against loss in growing the two main crops, wheat and oats, by fixing a minimum price for those crops. A minimum price meant that if in any year the average market price fell below the minimum price fixed, the State undertook to make good the difference to the farmer. The act also enacted that the laborer should have a share in that guarantee, by providing him machinery for securing him a living wage.

The area under tillage in Great Britain and Ireland was, Mr. Gill pointed out, less than in any of the European countries. In Germany the percentage was 58 per cent, in France 55 per cent, in England and Scotland about 35 per cent, and in Ireland, until this year, it was only 16 per cent. Mr. Gill went on to explain that two years ago he had said to the farmers that probably after the war they would encounter less demand in the English markets for their beet and an increased demand for their wheat, oats, dairy products, etc. Therefore by increasing his tillage now the farmer was being better prepared for the state of things he might have to meet later on.

The Corn Production Act dealt with the bottom of the prices, the minimum, but there was another authority, the Food Controller, whose business, besides facilitating the production of food in every way which came within his reach, was to see that food was not allowed to become too dear for the general consumer. The Food Controller's duties were to see that prices did not go too high, and therefore he dealt with the maximum prices above which food was not allowed to go, while the Corn Production Act guaranteed the minimum price to the producer. The maximum prices for wheat and oats had been graduated upward from Dec. 1 of this year to June and after next year. That was an important point, because it bore on the question of the stacking, threshing and keeping of the oat crop. It was graded upward because the longer oats were kept, if properly stacked, the better they became in quality and consequently better prices were available. One of the objects of this arrangement was to induce the farmers to adopt the practice, which used to be general, of only threshing them out as they were required. It was provided that the maximum price for oats should be only for oats of good marketable quality.

The question arises, said Mr. Gill, what is to be done with our extra crop of this year's oats, wheat and potatoes? The minimum price of 4s 6d per ton was, he said, guaranteed for potatoes in four-ton lots, but the precise way in which the arrangement would be carried out was not quite settled. As far as the oat crop was concerned, it must be seen to that as much of it as possible is used in Ireland. Mr. Gill went on to describe the various ways in which this crop could be used, as food, and as a substitute for Indian meal or maize. They could, he said, substitute 50 per cent of oats ground as flour for Sept. 17, the same price would be available for flour at every mill door in the Three Kingdoms, viz., 4s. 3d. per 280 pounds. The enterprise and capacity of the Irish millers, who were banded together in a very efficient organization, would, he felt confident, rise to this opportunity. By using Irish-ground flour and Irish oatmeal they would be less dependent on outside sources for their home food requirements.

Mr. Gill also referred to the value and importance of millers' officials, which he hoped would be increased in Ireland this year, not only in regard to wheat grown in Ireland, but also to imported wheat. As a further reason why Irish millers would be able to grind another 50 per cent of wheat, he stated that from Sept. 17, the same price would be available for flour at every mill door in the Three Kingdoms, viz., 4s. 3d. per 280 pounds. The enterprise and capacity of the Irish millers, who were banded together in a very efficient organization, would, he felt confident, rise to this opportunity. By using Irish-ground flour and Irish oatmeal they would be less dependent on outside sources for their home food requirements.

MAXIMUM PRICE FOR MATCHES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—A schedule fixing the various prices of matches has been issued by the Tobacco and Matches Control Board, after consultation with a representative advisory committee of manufacturers, distributors and retail dealers. Manu-

facturing costs and the rates of profit to wholesale and retail dealers have been investigated by the board. The arrangement whereby the resources of the manufacturers are being pooled in the national interest, has made it possible for maximum prices to be fixed, in excess of which no matches shall be sold, even by those smaller manufacturers who have been forced by local abnormal conditions, to charge higher prices hitherto. The measures taken with a view to the alleviation of the shortage of supplies in those places where it had been most acutely felt, have already proved effective. It is, however, of great importance that rigid economy in the use of matches should be exercised. If due care is exercised, the control board is satisfied that when the scheme of distribution is fully organized, the supplies available will be adequate for the real needs of the country. Every endeavor is being made to complete the organization of the distribution without undue delay.

SCOTTISH FARMERS ON MILK QUESTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland.—A deputation from the National Union of Farmers was recently received by Mr. Robert Munro, Secretary for Scotland, which laid before him certain grievances in connection with milk prosecutions. It was claimed that successful respondents in milk prosecutions should be allowed to recover from the prosecutor.

Mr. Macaulay, who introduced the deputation, said that dairymen had long felt it to be a grievance that when they were successful in proving their innocence in a prosecution for the adulteration of milk, they should have to bear the cost themselves. Mr. Findlay said that if a dairymen was able to prove that he supplied the milk exactly as it came from the cow, whatever the analysis might be, he was innocent of tampering with the milk, but the hardship was that he had to bear the cost of proving his innocence. He also complained of the discrepancies in the figures of analysis dealing with the same milk, and said that there were many cases in which innocent persons had been convicted. Mr. Batchelor supported this by mentioning three cases that he knew of since 1905, in which the expenses had ranged up to 20 guineas, besides the time lost by the dairymen and their servants. If the expenses of unsuccessful cases, he contended, fell upon the prosecutor, it would act as a deterrent against bringing forward ridiculous prosecutions. Mr. Reid said that there was a whole series of statutes applying to Scotland which permitted expenses to be awarded against the prosecutor, but he thought that the whole question of the standard should be inquired into by a departmental commission.

In replying to the deputation, Mr. Munro said that the question raised was not a new one and it was really a legal point. In 1906, Lord Shaw, who was then Lord Advocate, had considered the matter in all its bearings, and advised the Secretary for Scotland that there should be no change in the law. Mr. Munro had later gone into the question thoroughly for himself, and had given the reply to the Scottish Chamber of Agriculture on June 14, 1917, that he was unable to differ from the opinion expressed by his predecessor. He had therefore been unwilling that the deputation should put themselves to the trouble of coming to him, and had told them that no useful purpose would be served by their doing so. He regretted that he could not give any answer different from that which he had already given, but the hints they had thrown out with regard to a larger policy might have to be considered in the future.

Private prosecution in Scotland was rare, continued Sir Robert, and his experience had been that rarely, if ever, were public prosecutions launched upon unsubstantial grounds. Generally speaking, expenses were not awarded to a successful respondent against the Crown. Milk prosecutions were public prosecutions, and it would seem to be a corollary to that that no expenses should be awarded against the Crown in these prosecutions unless some exceptional ground for doing so could be made out. They must forgive him for saying that in the arguments that they had used they were looking at the matter from one point of view alone—that of the person prosecuted. He had not heard the other side, and he had got to look at the matter from the point of view of public interest. Mr. Batchelor had founded his complaint upon three cases in 12 years, which seemed to him to be a slender foundation upon which to ask for a complete alteration of the system existing for a long time in Scotland. There were many statutes where the presumption of guilt was set out in the statute, but where, nevertheless, there was no power to award expenses against the public prosecutor. It therefore seemed to him that he could not concede the request which they had made, willing as he was at all times to assist agriculture in every possible way which was legitimately open to him.

He could not accede to their demand, he added, without extending the practice to other cases, and if this was done widely and indiscriminately the rule would become the exception and the exception the rule, and the whole essence of the law of Scotland as it had stood for centuries would be abrogated. He could not accept the view that innocent people were frequently convicted, and even if they were the remedy they were pressing upon him would not cure it. In any case of miscarriage of justice there was always the High Court to which appeal could be made.

HIGHER TAXI FARES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

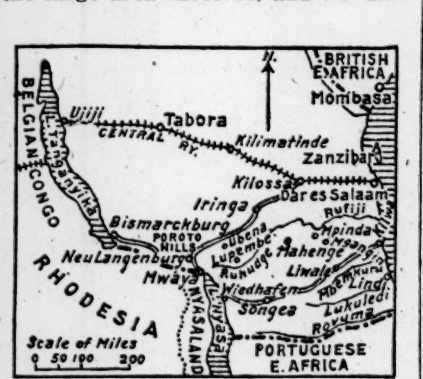
LONDON, England.—From Oct. 15 by order of the Home Secretary taxi fares in London are increased from 8d. to 1s. for the first mile, 2d. being charged for every additional quarter of a mile.

DISPATCH FROM GENERAL NORTHEY

Tells of the Operations Carried Out Against the German East African Forces

By The Christian Science Monitor special military correspondent

LONDON, England.—A dispatch from Brigadier-General Northey, C. B., dated Uben, German East Africa, March 10, 1917, was published in a supplement to the London Gazette of Sept. 25, 1917. The dispatch, which is very brief, deals with the operations carried out by the forces under General Northey's command, based on Lakes Tanganyika and Nyassa, from January, 1916, to February, 1917, in German East Africa. It was forwarded through the Governor of Nyasaland, who transmitted it with a covering letter, in which he gives expression to the feeling of security experienced by himself and all in Nyasaland throughout General Northey's operations and refers to the record as being "one of consummate success at all times, and at all points the more so when regard is had to the small striking force at his disposal, the large area involved, and the difficulties in establishing and maintaining long lines of communication in a wild and unhealthy country."



Map illustrates the dispatch from General Northey

German East Africa

Arrangements were made by which we were able in a few months to deploy, feed, and munition columns operating 100 miles north of Bismarckburg, at the east of Iringa, and 50 miles east of both Lupembe and Songea. The distances by road from Bismarckburg to New Langenburg, thence to Iringa, and from Iringa to Songea, are each about 200 miles. None of the roads are more than improved native paths, and the country is all hilly or mountainous, "much of it being dense bush and very unhealthy." It must also be remembered that, up to our own frontier, all supplies had to be brought either through Rhodesia, some 600 miles from the nearest railway, by native porters, or from Chinde up the Zambezi through Nyasaland and up the lake a distance of 700 miles, with constant transfers from seagoing ship to stern-wheeler, railway, motor carriers and lake steamers. In addition to the troops with the columns, many thousands of carriers had to be fed; and it must be borne in mind that each carrier eats the equivalent in weight of his own load in three weeks.

This colossal task was considerably helped later by the arrival of light motor lorries, by the untiring efforts of the mechanical transport units, and splendid work of the South African engineers, under Maj. Colin Clark, in cutting and maintaining roads through most difficult hilly country. In six months 450 miles of motor road were made, and from Mwaya to the Poroto Hills, just north of New Langenburg, the road level varied from 1500 to 8000 feet above sea level.

On May 25 we attacked the enemy all along the frontier, and by the end of July had cleared him out of the whole of the New Langenburg and Bismarckburg districts, occupying about 20,000 square miles of very rich and fertile country, and capturing many prisoners and much war material.

During August and September we made a complete wheel to the eastward, pivoting on the north end of Lake Nyassa, and driving our enemy, who had now been reinforced from the north, eastwards from the districts of Iringa, Uben, and Songea, the occupation of Iringa being timed to synchronize with the arrival of General Van Deventer at Kilossa.

From October to February, the troops under my command had some very hard fighting. In addition to our original opponents we had to deal with Major Kraut (the late adversary of the second division) on our right, while the Tabora forces, under General Wahle, ordered to join Kraut, came down on our left and across our lines of communication. Kraut, in his attempt to contain Colonels Hawthorn and Murray, suffered very heavily on the Ruhudje River, and the Tabora forces lost about half their numbers in getting across.

Between Oct. 30 and Nov. 26 we inflicted over 600 known casualties on the enemy. The known enemy casualties we have inflicted up to date are: Europeans: 56 killed, 275 captured; native soldiers: 336 killed, 1093 captured. To them must be added the many hundreds askaris wounded and deserters, who have got away.

Our casualties have been slight in proportion.

We have also captured two out of four 10.5 cm. howitzers, one 8.8 gun, one 6 cm. gun, three smaller guns, nine machine guns, and forced General Wahle to abandon two naval 12-pounders, soon after he captured them from us near Iringa on his way to join Kraut.

The enemy companies which recently escaped southwards to the Portuguese border under Kraut, have been reduced to an average of 10 Europeans and 50 askaris each, about one-third of their strength in September.

The dispatch concludes with references to the various officers and officials and services, to whom General Northey finds himself specially indebted.

MORE BOOKS NEEDED FOR MEN AT FRONT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—An appeal for gifts of books and magazines for soldiers on active service is made in the following letter to the press, signed by Lord Derby and Mr. E. W. Ward, chairman of the Camps Library:

One of the greatest needs of the soldiers at the front as a means of recreation, they write, is books and magazines. This Sir Douglas Haig emphasizes very strongly in a letter of Nov. 18, 1916, in which he said:

"Those who have not visited our armies in the field can scarcely realize what books have meant during two years of war to the men. Any movement to increase the circulation of books has my whole-hearted support."

Thanks to the splendid generosity of the public and the invaluable assistance of the Post Office, the Camps Library during the past three years has largely met this want, and over ten million books have already been sent out to the various units in the field, a supply going automatically to every unit regularly every few weeks. As the size of the army increases, so do the demands for books, and at this moment the number sent in by the public is not sufficient to meet the demands, which are estimated at from 75,000 to 100,000 weekly, whereas the income of books is at the moment less than 30,000 weekly. We would therefore very strongly urge every one who has books and magazines to send any they can spare to the nearest Post Office, whence they will be forwarded to the Camps Library and in a very few days will be in the hands of our fighting men in all the theaters of war.

An agreed proportion goes to the British and Foreign Sailors Society and to the Mission to Seamen for distribution to the navy and mercantile marine, and to the Red Cross and Order of St. John's War Library, for the use of hospitals and hospital ships.

Books and magazines (old and new) should be handed across the counter of any Post Office, unwrapped and addressed "For the Troops." The matter is urgent, and we feel we have only to ask for every man, woman and child in the country to respond to an appeal which will add so great a pastime to the life of his or her own belongings and friends at the front.

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COURT-MARTIAL OF RIOTERS

Officers Who Will Try Negroes Charged With Mutiny and Murder at Houston, Aug. 31

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—Three brigadier-generals are to be members of the court-martial, which will sit at Ft. Sam Houston beginning Nov. 1, for trial of the 63 Negroes of the Twenty-fourth United States Infantry, who are to be tried for participation in the rioting at Houston on Aug. 23, in which 17 persons lost their lives. The Negroes are charged with mutiny and murder. Since the Houston outbreak, the Negroes had been confined in a stockade at Ft. Bliss, near El Paso, but they have been transferred to Ft. Sam Houston and are now under guard here. Company C, Nineteenth United States Infantry, has been detailed to guard the prisoners.

Officers who are to compose the court-martial as announced in an official order from the southern department, are: Brig.-Gen. George K. Hunter, Joseph Gaston and R. A. Richards; Col. F. A. Millard, third field artillery; Col. A. C. McComb, fourteenth cavalry; Col. De R. Cabell, tenth cavalry; Col. S. R. H. Tomkins, seventh cavalry; Col. J. H. Fryer, thirty-fifth infantry; Col. George E. Stockle, twelfth cavalry; Col. J. C. Manly, medical corps; Lieut.-Col. J. J. Hornbrook, seventeenth cavalry; Lieut.-Col. O. B. Myer, fourteenth cavalry; Lieut.-Col. Charles J. Symonds, sixth cavalry; Col. J. A. Hull will be judge advocate and Col. D. V. Sutphin will be his assistant. Maj. Harry S. Grier will be counsel for the defendants.

A separate court-martial will be held at Ft. Bliss, El Paso, probably at the same time, for trial of 60 Negro soldiers, also of the twenty-fourth infantry, for minor offenses in connection with the mutiny and rioting.

THE KING OF THE BELGIANS AT VERDUN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The King of the Belgians recently reviewed the troops of the army of Verdun. He was accompanied by the President of the Republic, General Pétain; the Commander-in-Chief, General Fayolle, commanding the armies of the center, and General Guillaumet, commanding the second army. The divisions were presented to King Albert by General Philpott and included the forty-second division which took enemy positions between the salient of Caubert and the ravine

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of Patelle on the 20th of August, and on the 26th made a successful advance between the trenches of Chaume and the southeast of Beaumont, taking 1300 prisoners and guns of various calibers; the fifth brigade, which, after having already taken several positions on the 24th of August, made a fresh successful attack and advanced the French front line for more than two kilometers on a front of 2½ kilometers taking a number of machine guns and trench cannon from the enemy; the one hundred and sixty-fifth division which, on the 20th of August, took four lines of trenches on a front of 1600 meters to the north of Louvemont, and captured further positions on the 22d and 26th of the month, taking 1600 prisoners, four cannon and 50 machine guns; the fourteenth division, which relieved the attacking troops immediately after the assault on Aug. 20, and which withstood enemy counter-attacks for three weeks, and on Sept. 9 repulsed an attack in which several of the enemy's divisions were engaged; the twenty-fifth division, which made a successful attack south of the wood of Avocourt on Aug. 20, taking 750 prisoners, 30 machine guns and 10 trench cannon; the twenty-sixth division, which on Aug. 20 attacked German positions between the wood of Malancourt and the Hayette, on a front of 3½ kilometers, making 500 prisoners and taking four big cannon and eight machine guns; the one hundred and twenty-eighth division, which, on Sept. 8, took the wood of Chaume, including the neighboring trenches. On Sept. 9 this division, following up its success of the previous day, made 800 prisoners and took nine trench cannon and several machine guns.

The flying corps attached to the second army, which had so greatly distinguished itself at Verdun, was also present. The Moroccan division, which had played such a fine part in the latter of these operations, was unable to attend as it had not yet left its position at the front. The President of the Republic presented the military medal to General Castelnau, the defender of the Grande-Couronne of Nancy and the organizer of the first measures taken in February, 1916, to meet the German offensive against Verdun. After the conclusion of the ceremony, the King of the Belgians, M. Poincaré and General Pétain visited an advanced observation post at Verdun from which a great part of the battlefield could be seen.

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DRY FORCES TO MEET AT CAPITAL

National Convention of Anti-Saloon League in Washington and Workers' Conference

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The national convention of the Anti-Saloon League of America will be held in this city Dec. 10-13, preceded by a conference of workers, beginning Dec. 5. This great convention will follow immediately upon the opening of Congress. During the opening week of December the Women's Christian Temperance Union members will gather, then will come the league workers' conference, and then the league convention.

Hardly any denominations of Christians in the United States will lack representation on the program. Among the speakers will be the president of the Anti-Saloon League, Bishop Luther B. Wilson of New York City, for the Methodist Episcopal Church; Bishop Samuel P. Spreng, of Naperville, Ill., for the Evangelical Association Church; Bishop George M. Mathews, of Dayton, O., for the United Brethren; Dr. James Empringham, of New York, secretary of the Episcopal Church Temperance Society; the Rev. E. C. Dinwiddie, legislative agent of the league, who is an English Lutheran; William J. Bryan, a Presbyterian; Dr. A. J. Barton, Texas superintendent, a Baptist; Wayle B. Wheeler, the league's national attorney, a Congregationalist; James A. White, Ohio superintendent, a United Presbyterian; Dr. James Cannon, Virginia superintendent, a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church South. A notable fact in connection with the convention is that it will meet in a dry capital city. The District of Columbia will become prohibition territory Nov. 1.



Women's Petticoats for Winter

Many women are asking for dark, rich petticoats now—something warm and practical.
Soft, heavy taffetas and satens are both in demand. They're here in the new winter shades—with neat semi-tailored flounces—all at a wide range of prices.

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Walnut Street, 2d Floor
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

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The D. H. A. CO. S. A. L. S. CO.
KANSAS CITY, MO.
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All Grades of COAL for All Purposes
The "West's" Finest and most up-to-date milk plant is now open for your inspection.
On Gilman Road at Thirty-first, Kansas City
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FLORIST
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OPEN ALL DAY SATURDAY

NOTES ON THE NEWS

Suffragists Winning

There are signs of the times which may be interpreted, without any great strain on the imagination, to the effect that the suffragists of the United States are within sight of a peaceful victory in their struggle for the equal franchise. Everywhere the majority of men, it is expected, will echo the declaration by Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo that the women of the country, by their work done since the outbreak of the war, have shown themselves qualified for the use of the ballot. Mr. McAdoo entitles his recent statement on suffrage, "The Duty of the Nation to Its Women." The Massachusetts suffrage organization has been placing suffrage itself in second place in the society's activities, because of the general feeling that war work should take precedence at this time. The result will, it is thought, be the winning of many votes to the franchise cause; more votes, perhaps, than would have been won by direct campaigning. All the work of women toward winning the war is not confined to knitting, by any means; but though that activity is so much in the public eye that it is very often referred to in conversations about war work. Many a youth, while paying a call on a fair knitter, in these days finds himself drafted to hold a skein of wool while it is wound into a ball, and to serve as a form for trying on sweaters, helmets, and mufflers in process of construction for the men in service. All of this leads to the question, Why don't the men knit? Well, many of them do. British and French soldiers are often proficient knitters, and we may soon see the United States soldiers fashioning knitted things for themselves. Firemen in Pasadena, Cal., have mastered the art under the instruction of members of the local chapter of the Navy League. Knitting, after all, is a housewife's accomplishment of long standing which has been practiced pretty steadily in districts away from large centers of population. Some of the learners would be quite astonished to see the way in which a woman who has practiced knitting for half a century can make the needles fly. One can see a piece of work grow under her hands as distinctly as one can see the minute-hand of some large clock in continuous movement. Mrs. Jennie Hewey Stark of Portland, Me., daily knits a pair of soldier's socks, each with a 10-inch leg and an 11-inch foot. She works two hours in the forenoon and three hours in the afternoon.

Clerks "Living In"

In New York City there are 600 grocery clerks out on strike because they are forced to board with their employers. That such medieval conditions still survived must have come as a great surprise to many persons who had supposed that the "living in" system of employment had been abolished long ago. These young men in New York say they find that, by the system, they are prevented from marrying and having homes of their own, and they ask that they be allowed \$5 a week more pay, in lieu of board and room, and that they be allowed to board where they please. These clerks, many do not hesitate to declare, deserve to be freed from the semi-serfdom of the living-in system, a system which has been inconsistent for a half century, at least, with the development of democratized peoples.

Housekeeping Economics

The success of the sale of milk at certain locations, in New York and Massachusetts, at 10 cents a quart, a reduction of 4 cents from the prevailing price for milk delivered, would seem to indicate that the rates commonly charged for delivered milk had passed fair market prices. Milk has almost doubled in cost during the last five years, thereby sharing a doubtful honor with pork products. The welcome given to the carry-your-purchase-home idea of marketing, with a reward of a discount of five per cent or more on the price that the stores carrying credit accounts charge, is proof enough that homemakers generally are learning fast the lessons of household economics. Thousands of people are becoming convinced that they are paying not only interest, but the principal on uncollected accounts when they trade at many of the credit stores that do not discriminate, in prices, between the buyer who pays cash and the buyer who "charges" his purchase. Many of the older type of store are losing some of their customers who prefer to pay cash, and naturally wish to take advantage of the lower prices asked by cash stores. The butter shortage that was predicted has not come about, for the simple reason that many people stopped buying butter when the price went above 45 cents a pound at retail, and began using substitutes. So well did they like the substitutes, such as oleomargarine and peanut butter, that, in many cases, they have been light buyers of butter since the day, two months ago, when butter started toward the glittering retail goal of 75 cents a pound. With the quick filling of the butter reserves in the storage

warehouses, due to the weak demand, less has been heard of the proposal to stop making ice cream in order to conserve the materials for butter and cheese.

Encores Demanded

Turning from the people who feel that they are not getting enough for their money to those who habitually ask for more than they pay for—the "gluttons" at concerts—it is pleasant to learn that they were defeated, yes routed, at a recent Kreisler concert in Philadelphia, according to the Ledger. While the violinist was still bowing his acknowledgments, on a recent afternoon, six stalwarts from the fifth ward, determined to have the hall ready for the symphony concert in the evening, abducted the piano almost from under the fingers of Mr. Kreisler's accompanist, Carl Lamson. While the top gallery hissed its disapproval, Mr. Lamson was on his way to the railroad station, and for the first time on record, caught the 5 o'clock train for New York. There is a story to the effect that a western audience, in the frontier days, liked a theatrical performance so well that the spectators compelled the sleepy actors to give the play over again; but they paid again for their tickets as they went out. On the other hand, many plays are dull except for a single act, or perhaps two. More than one playgoer would subscribe to Max Beerholm's proposal that the two bright acts of a certain play be repeated, and the two dull acts be omitted. Then there would be a large popular vote of approval for Bernard Shaw's idea—given in response to a question by a theater manager as to the proper time for the curtain to rise—that the curtain, in the case of some plays, should never rise.

A SECRETARY OF M. DE LAFAYETTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The Journal des Debats, one of the oldest news sheets in France and with a reputation for belles-lettres, publishes, in a recent issue a paper by M. Firmin Roz on some manuscripts, faded with age, which throw an interesting light on the great Frenchman whom France and America delight to honor. M. de Lafayette had a secretary, Jean-Marie-Pélie Pontonnier, who entered into his service in 1790, when he was sixteen years old, and remained the family's confidential servant for 32 years. It was during the captivity of the general in Austrian prisons that Pontonnier showed his devotion to his master, as is proved in the declaration, written from "Lekenkalhen, near Ploes in Holstein" on Feb. 23, 1798, when the de Lafayettes were still in exile. "I, Marie Adrienne Françoise Noailles, wife of Motier Lafayette, formally engage myself to pay annually to Félix Pontonnier a life annuity of Five Hundred Pounds, as a small testimony of our gratitude for the devotion with which he overcame all difficulties in order to be with my husband in his prison at Wesel. He followed him in the prisons of the Coalition where, sometimes at his side, more often separated from him, he never ceased by his industry to find means of bringing some alleviation to the prison rule, and of giving him constant proofs of his attachment." The secretary would not receive the money which was thus bestowed upon him.

There is a little note from him, which M. Firmin Roz also quotes. It is dated Aug. 4, 1808: "The present arrangement must be annulled by subsequent arrangements," and in a note dated July 26, 1816, he declares: "I declare also that I only preserve this note as an honorable testimony of kindness toward me and with a view to bringing constantly to my remembrance, as well as to that of my children, a person so worthy of our gratitude and veneration." Both notes were written from one of Lafayette's country houses, La Grange in Seine-et-Marne. It was here also that Madame de Lafayette made her will in April, 1804, and bequeathed to the faithful secretary, "a small piece of furniture, or anything else that might please him, of the value of five or six louis, wishing by this last act on my part to prove what my regard has been for him, since that time in prison when, before us and with us, he devoted himself in such generous fashion, to softening the captivity of M. de Lafayette." Madame de Lafayette had reached the Ormutz prison with her children after the arrival of Pontonnier, having herself escaped from one of the prisons of the Terror.

Among the old letters is one from the Marquis de Lafayette written from Savannah on March 19, 1825, during his triumphant progress through the United States. He says: "We have started on a journey of more than two thousand miles, having left Washington on February 24, with the intention of visiting the Southern and Western States and of being in Boston on June 12. We shall not be able to leave the American shores until Midsummer. The newspapers, and better still my children, will have told you of the extraordinary kindness that has been showered upon us."

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Maj.-Gen. John Biddle, U. S. A., who has been selected by Secretary of War Baker to be assistant chief of the Army General Staff, is one of the ablest engineers in the United States Army, and was formerly president of the war college. Michigan is his native State, and he graduated from West Point. After the usual experience of apprenticeship with the army in the Western posts, he began to find his place near headquarters as a specialist, and when the Spanish-American War came he served as lieutenant-colonel and chief of engineers. In 1916 he had a brief term as head of the military academy at West Point. A few months ago he was appointed to the line and made a brigadier-general. He has been in France with the first American Expeditionary Force, has studied conditions there, and now will aid General Bliss.

James A. McKibben, president of the National Association of Commercial Organization Secretaries, who, as secretary of the Boston Chamber of Commerce as well as chief official of the larger organization mentioned, is playing an important part in negotiations with Washington officials on matters affecting the port of Boston, is an Illinoisan. He found his way to Amherst College, in Massachusetts, for an education, then went to Boston to study law while earning his living. After graduating at an evening law school he became a private secretary, and, in the course of time, one of the aids of James J. Storrow, then and since an important figure in the financial and civic life of the community. Mr. Storrow discovered the executive ability of the subordinate he had working with him, and his influence counted in Mr. McKibben's being placed, first as secretary of the Boston Merchants Association, and then as secretary of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, when the latter was merged with the Merchants Association, in 1909. Presidents and committees of the organization have come and gone since that date, but Mr. McKibben stays on, an anchor to the windward for each administration, because of his mastery of his office and his accumulated knowledge of local trade, transportation, and civic problems.

Commander Walter Newhall Vernon, U. S. N., in charge of the destroyer Cassin, whose coolness and strategy recently enabled him to save the vessel named for destruction in a recent encounter with a German submarine, is a native of Kansas, who graduated from the naval academy at Annapolis in 1897. He won the rank of lieutenant-commander in 1914, and, in June of this year, was given charge of the Cassin, with the rank of commander. His previous assignment was at the Norfolk Navy Yard.

Charles Fernand Rey, assistant-secretary to the British Ministry of Labor, has, with the consent of Mr. G. H. Roberts, been appointed by the Minister of National Service to act as director-general of National Labor Supply. Mr. Rey, before his appointment to the Ministry of Labor, had been connected with the commercial department of the Board of Trade since 1900, and, during that time, had quite unusual opportunities for gaining experience in foreign affairs. He acted as secretary to the commission which drew up the Chinese customs tariff in 1903. Two years later, when negotiations were proceeding for the commercial treaty with Rumania, Mr. Rey was appointed secretary in Bucharest to the British delegates to the conference, and again in 1907, he acted

as secretary, when commercial negotiations were being entered into with Switzerland.

Orville Wright, who has just received the medal awarded annually by the Royal Society of Arts, of England, to some one prominent in the arts and sciences, is the most eminent aeronaut of the United States and a man whose name is historic because of his pioneering work with his brother, Wilbur Wright, in navigation of the air, as early as 1903-1905. He was born and brought up in Dayton, O., where he still resides. After finishing his education in the Dayton schools he turned to a life of invention and work with machinery in a modest way, earning his living by mechanical repairs, mainly on bicycles. All the time he was wrestling with the problem of aerial flight, and in the course of time, managed to contrive a machine, embodying the fundamental structure of the aeroplane of today, which he and his brother transported to North Carolina and, in 1903, there, tested. At that stage the mechanism was man driven. Like many inventors in the United States, Mr. Wright had to go to Europe for due recognition of his great discovery, and for capital with which to test it and make it useful. These he found in France. Later, capital in large amounts was raised in the United States with which to control, back, and push the Wrights' patents, and defend them against rivals. Mr. Wright is now a wealthy man, but continues to live modestly and to concentrate his attention on his favorite pursuit, invention and experimentation. He does all he can to defend his privacy, but has not been able to reject many high honors from academic and learned societies.

BOISE MAYOR GIVES GIRLS RECREATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

BOISE, Ida. — Unique community work in Idaho is the social evening of the domestic girls and their friends, conducted by Mayor S. H. Hays of Boise. This informal gathering is held one evening every week at the club room in Carnegie Library. The first part of the evening is spent with an entertainment of music or speaking which the Mayor provides by asking those gifted with such talents to contribute, and the latter half in dancing. Mayor Hays for some months had the problem before women in various civic interests of leading the girls from the kitchens and dining rooms out into a larger social intercourse; but finally himself was the one who succeeded in getting the girls to venture into such a party. Mayor Hays states that he has proposed to the girls and their friends who attend these evenings, many substitutes for the dancing, but that the vote is always cast for that form of recreation.

"AMERICAN INTERVIEWER"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—Miss Margaret Woodrow Wilson, during her visit here, expressed some amusing views about the typical American interviewer. Saying that she had a fear of newspapermen in her own country, the President's daughter, who is visiting the city as a concert singer, continued, "I try sometimes to say something serious about music, and then all they say about me is something about my blond hair and my likeness to the President, and then a lot of stuff I never said at all. I hope the Canadian newspapers are not like that."

BY OTHER EDITORS

More Than Courtesy

DESERET NEWS.—The vice-president of the Erie Railroad recently issued an order to employees which is decidedly worth repetition in the case of other transportation systems—steam, electric and street. The railroad referred to has been required, as a war measure, to aid in the movement of troops, government supplies and freight, to reduce its passenger train service. Under such conditions trains, at times, are unavoidably crowded, and in spite of the best intentions it is not always possible to give every passenger a seat. In order to make this grievance as light as possible to the public, the Erie officials enjoin upon all employees riding free or on passes to be especially careful in observing the courteous obligation not to occupy seats when passengers are compelled to stand. He holds that this is a plain duty, prompted not only by considerations of courtesy and right, but also by loyalty to the road itself in enabling it to retain the confidence and good will of the traveling public, under circumstances which can only be made acceptable by everybody's cooperation. It is a sound bit of advice upon a rule that is unfortunately more often honored in the breach than the observance.

Still Room for Thanksgiving

ROCHESTER (N. Y.) DEMOCRAT-CHRONICLE.—The suggestion comes from many quarters that Thanksgiving Day this year be observed as a day of fasting, instead of the customary good cheer. While the motive back of this suggestion is undoubtedly sincere, the desirability of such a radical change from the old custom is at least questionable. There are many reasons why the people of this country should give thanks for the blessings which have been vouchsafed to them. The occasion need not be made an excuse for wasteful extravagance. But it is untimely to banish from the minds of the people the blessings which, notwithstanding the clouds in the sky, are still enjoyed. Many of these blessings are more obvious even than usual.

Never Heard of the War
OMAHA WORLD-HERALD.—Baltimore is astonished because it has discovered near at hand a hard-working farmer and his wife who did not know that we were at war and who never heard of a Liberty bond. A great many Americans having greater advantages than this couple seem to be afflicted

with ignorance almost as dense. Hundreds of thousands of our young men have gone into service, and yet we have on the east side of New York a vast population which never heard of the war for democracy as meaning anything to them. Thousands of millions have been subscribed by the American people to carry on the war, and yet every community has elements which never heard of an interest-bearing obligation of the Government, except as it related to a bond holder. The Maryland farmer and his wife, accounting for their ignorance by their long hours of labor, at least contributed to the national warfare by growing a crop and rearing a family. Other people who appear not to have heard of the war are working overtime also, but not in behalf of the United States directly or indirectly.

W. J. BRYAN TO HELP MAKE CHICAGO DRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Dry Chicago Federation announces that William J. Bryan has offered his services for 10 meetings in behalf of the campaign to bar liquor from this city. His first engagements will be Nov. 20 and 21 when he will speak, respectively, at Medinah Temple, and at a luncheon at the Hotel La Salle.

The dry Chicago movement has gained support recently among the club women of Chicago, and on Monday, Oct. 29, a club breakfast will be held at the Hotel La Salle, when speeches on behalf of the campaign will be made. Mrs. E. T. Johnson, president of the Chicago Woman's Club, will preside. Mrs. Mary C. C. Bradford, superintendent of schools of Colorado, and president of the National Education Association, will be the principal speaker. Her subject will be "Mile High Prohibition." This meeting is in the charge of the following committee: Mrs. Ella Stewart, Miss Harriet Vittum and Mrs. Harlan Ward Cooley.

On the following day, Oct. 30, Mrs. Bradford will be the principal speaker at a meeting of public and parochial school teachers in the Third Presbyterian Church. Prof. Frank W. Johnson, principal of the University High School, will preside at this meeting, which will also be an expression of interest in the dry campaign. Mrs. Bradford's subject on this occasion will be "The Teacher and the Gospel of Prohibition." Dr. Philip Yarrow, general superintendent of the Dry Chicago Federation, will speak.

PANAMA SALOON CLOSING IS URGED

Colonel Commanding Zone Coast Artillery Tells of Their Demoralizing Effect on Army

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PANAMA, R. P.—Decided impetus has been given the movement on the isthmus for improving the bad conditions brought about by the prevalence of the saloon in close proximity to the army posts here. These saloons are in Panama territory just across the line from the Canal Zone. There are many of them within a hundred yards of Col. T. B. Lamoreaux's office. Colonel Lamoreaux, in command of the coast artillery of the canal Atlantic defenses, in a recent address here, described the many devices used to entice the enlisted men and to form the liquor habit among them. He related how once when he was detailed to a new post a case of liquor was sent to him with the compliments of the dealer.

He showed how utterly demoralizing the use of alcohol was in the army, and how difficult it is here to control the situation when the men have such easy access to the saloons in Panama, notwithstanding the efforts made in the States to remove these temptations from the vicinity of the cantonments. He appealed to his civilian audience to give their moral support to all efforts to keep the soldiers away from such places and to make life pleasant for them in legitimate social ways.

SEPT. 20 IN "ITALIA REDENTA"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—Reports from the zone of the war state that the national festival of the 20th of September, so enthusiastically celebrated throughout Italy, was also observed in the occupied territory. The population of these regions are said to have plainly shown their love for the cause of Italy and their pleasure at being once more united to the mother country. In the villages, even in those near to the front, the roads, the squares, and both public and private buildings were decked with flags. The mayors published manifestoes and sent telegrams to the King, General Cadorna, the Government, and the Mayor of Rome. Meetings were held at which speeches commemorating the occasion were made and the meaning and the importance of the celebrations were explained by the teachers to the children in the schools.

Emery, Bird, Thayer Company

KANSAS CITY

Some New Ideas in Women's Dress Accessories



Handkerchiefs

The distinction which a bit of embroidery and a clever use of color may bring about is shown in these all linen Handkerchiefs. The embroidery is hand done and they bear the low price of 50c. There are dozens of different styles.

Grand Avenue Floor.



Veils

Circular Veils float around smart hats with the assurance that they are the chief attraction. When they are of hexagon mesh with fine stitching embroidery they have a right to think it. Price \$1.50. Others are \$1.98 to \$3.98.

Grand Avenue Floor.



Neckwear

The grace with which a ruffy bit of Neckwear improves a serge frock is charming. This set is of organdie with demure little net ruffles—three rows of them—for trimming. \$1.50 the set.

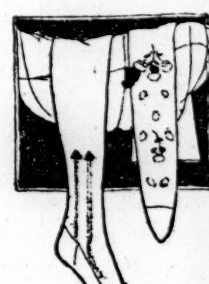
Grand Avenue Floor.



Handbags

They named this Bag the "Jack-o'-Lantern" Bag. It is of moire silk, in navy blue, purple, white, black and gray. The ring handle slips over the hand, making the Bag safe on the wrist. A tassel swings from the bottom with a jaunty air—\$6.50.

Walnut Street Floor.



Hosiery

Some perfectly plain black silk Stockings decided that good quality was not enough—so they had themselves clocked and embroidered. Lace clocking trims a pair at \$2.25 and fine hand embroidery in black silk trims a pair at \$3.95—

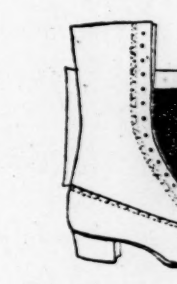
Grand Avenue Floor.



Gloves

To the tips of their kid fingers, every Glove knows that it is of prime importance to the smart street costume. Some new Gloves of washable cape are pearl white in color and have 2-toned embroidered backs done in dark gray and white or black and white. \$2.00 pair.

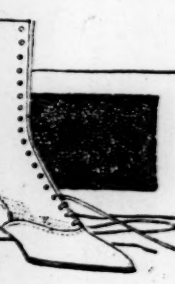
Grand Avenue Floor.



Boots

A Shoe that has hand sewn soles and is of a beautiful shade of dark brown leather has a right to be aristocratic. Such is this Walking Shoe at \$16.50. It may also be had in black.

Grand Avenue Annex.



Boots

A high-heeled Boot of fine kidskin and cloth may be worn for street or dress. This one comes in dark gray, field mouse, dark brown, ivory, pearl gray and tan calf, with cloth tops to match. An excellent Shoe for \$10.00.

Grand Avenue Annex.

PURCHASES MAY BE MADE BY MAIL

The New "Piccadilly" Suits and Coats for Ladies

"Piccadilly" is the name of a Knitted English fabric especially adapted to clothes for street, motor and sport wear. It will not wrinkle even after being packed in a grip or suit case—Shown in rich heather mixtures

\$25 and \$30

Rothschild's

ON MAIN AT TENTH, KANSAS CITY, MO.

HARZFELD'S PARISIAN

PETTICOAT LANE—KANSAS CITY

Are Now Presenting

Distinctive, Unusual Winter Fashions for Women and Misses

Tailleur Suits, Coats, Dresses, Skirts, Blouses, Chapeaux, and Accessories, featuring the characteristic Harzfeld refinement of style.

JOHN TAYLOR DRY GOODS COMPANY

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

KHAKI NECESSITIES FOR SOLDIERS

A display which includes khaki handkerchiefs, trench mirrors, Testaments, sewing kits, comfort cases, writing pads, etc. Orders filled promptly.

CHISHOLM MILLINERY

have just received a most important collection of Imported and Original Models in Hats, Novelty Trimmings and Furs.

Hats for Flappers

They are shown in our salon
Linwood Boulevard
and Gilham Road
(602 Linwood)



COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

TWO VETERANS ON
DARTMOUTH TEAM

Coach H. L. Hillman of Hanover College Cross-Country Squad Must Develop Inexperienced Men This Fall

Special to The Christian Science Monitor—HANOVER, N. H.—Notwithstanding the fact that the different branches of war service have claimed every capable long-distance runner in college, Dartmouth has retained cross-country as well as football as an intercollegiate sport this fall. At present about 50 more or less inexperienced men are candidates for the varsity and are practicing daily under the direction of Coach H. L. Hillman.

Of last year's big squad, only two men, P. H. Gerrish '18, and H. C. Avery '19, are back, and neither of these has ever finished better than eighth in any meet in which they have taken part. Capt. H. W. Smith '18, is on active duty in the ordnance department and has been replaced by Gerrish as leader of the team. Among the other prominent runners now in service are: J. T. Duffy Jr. '18, R. A. Marschall '18, J. W. Buckley Jr. '19, and the mainstays of last fall's excellent freshman aggregation, C. G. Carter '20, C. F. H. Crathern '20, and A. W. Gorion '20.

In accordance with the policy adopted by Dartmouth in regard to intercollegiate sports, freshmen will be eligible for the varsity cross-country team this fall. To date, H. B. Miller '21 and W. M. Slack '21 have shown up best among the first-year men; but it seems likely that several other capable runners can be developed from the freshman material at hand.

Three meets have been scheduled for the Green runners. The first will be held Saturday against Manchester Institute of Technology, in Hanover, and on Nov. 10 the varsity will compete against the University of Pennsylvania team at Boston before the Pennsylvania-Dartmouth football game. The short season will be closed with the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletics of America cross-country run in which the Green will participate at New York, Nov. 24.

Coach Hillman does not look for a single victory in the coming meets by the new and inexperienced Dartmouth team and points out the fact that any team that will be developed this year will be far below the usual standard of cross-country teams sent out by the college in recent seasons. He is training the men this year primarily with the object of building a capable nucleus for future teams.

The men who will compose the varsity this fall will probably be chosen from the following candidates: G. E. Daniels '18, P. H. Gerrish '18, H. C. Avery '19, W. M. Hawkins '19, S. F. Jenkins '19, R. M. Lewis '19, S. F. McGoughan '20, H. Whitaker '20, H. F. Manchester '21, H. L. Miller '21, H. G. Pollard '21, and W. M. Slack '21.

Because of unfavorable conditions the Dartmouth football practice Monday afternoon was indoors and Coach C. W. Spears spent his time trying to point out the mistakes of the game last Saturday against New Hampshire State College. On the field the men ran through signals.

Coach Spears is planning a hard week for the men to put them into condition for this week's game with Pennsylvania. The coach is anxious about several men who may be declared ineligible for scholastic reasons, when the marks are issued.

TUFTS IS GIVEN
HARD PRACTICE

Fastest Scrimmage of the Year Ordered for the Brown and Blue by Coach C. E. Whelan

MEDFORD, Mass.—Coach C. E. Whelan of the Tufts College football team sent his charges through the hardest workout and scrimmage of the year Monday afternoon on Tufts Oval, in an effort to overcome the mistakes brought out by the game with Syracuse last Saturday. Until it grew too dark to see the ball, the players were kept hard at it, the first team being lined up against the best opposition that could be secured.

After a fast signal practice the men were lined up in scrimmage formation and sent against the second team and the freshmen. Throughout the entire afternoon the men showed steady improvement, and played football which was very much better than that shown in the Syracuse game.

The great Tufts weakness in the Syracuse contest was the inability of the Tufts line to hold, and the poor tackling of the Brown and Blue backfield. Monday the tackling of the first team backfield was of the first order, although the line showed several weaknesses and allowed opponents to go through before the backs were fairly started.

Jochim at left end, Tyler at half-back and Prior at center were the stars of the practice.

CLEVELAND TEAM ON TOUR

CLEVELAND, O.—Manager Lee Fohl headed a party of Cleveland Americans who left for Montgomery, Ala., Monday morning, where they will play a series of five exhibition games with the soldier team, starting tomorrow. The party includes Secretary Blackwood, Klepper, Smith, Graney, Wood, O'Neill, Deberry, Morton, Bagby, Chapman, Howard, Roth, Speaker, and Altkock of Washington, who is going along as coach.

AMATEURS WIN
IN FINE MATCH

Charles Evans Jr. and Norman Maxwell Defeat J. M. Barnes and E. W. Loos, Professionals

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Showing championship class and bringing into execution all the high-class golf at their command, Charles Evans Jr., United States national open and amateur champion, and Norman Maxwell, United States North and South champion, defeated J. M. Barnes, United States national professional and western open champion, and E. W. Loos of Shawnee, winning in two extra holes, the match going to the thirty-eighth green. The contest was a four-some over the Whitmarsh Valley Country Club course at Whitmarsh Monday.

Barnes and Loos were 2 up until the thirteenth hole when Evans ran down a 25-foot putt for a 3, the champions taking the hole as Barnes and Loos took 48. On the next four holes the quartet broke even; and it was not until the eighteenth was reached that the amateurs saved the day for themselves, taking the hole and placing the match on even terms for the first time since the first hole of the day was played.

The first extra hole was all square, and on the second extra hole, the thirty-eighth, the amateurs got the jump, and by playing their shots well, took the hole and a thrilling match.

CORNELL SQUAD
MUCH STRONGER

Coach A. H. Sharpe Expects Red and White to Improve as the Season Advances

ITHACA, N. Y.—Cornell now expects to put up a much better game against Michigan and Pennsylvania on the football gridiron this fall than seemed possible two weeks ago. That seemed to be the consensus of opinion in the football camp Monday as the men gathered for the first lecture and blackboard talk, military drill calling so many of the players away early in the afternoon that outdoor practice was not feasible.

A. H. Sharpe, head coach, is frankly pleased with the improvement of the team in the Bucknell game, particularly in the increased speed manifested and the fast aggressive playing of the new guards, Harris and Strauss. He commented favorably on the progress made along this line and also expressed pleasure with the fighting strength of the backfield. He let it be known that with the exception of right end, he regarded the varsity eleven as practically selected. The hunt for a man of caliber for that position continues.

Nethercott's fine playing at quarterback has assured him of the position. With experience the coaches think that he will prove a satisfactory field general, though they will continue to count on acting Captain Hoffman to act as Nethercott's adviser on the field.

COLBY ATHLETIC
OFFICERS NAMED

WATERVILLE, Me.—R. M. Hayes of North Berwick was chosen president of the Colby College Athletic Association at the annual election here Monday. H. L. Newman of North Berwick was chosen senior councilman; N. L. Nourse of Lancaster, N. H., junior councilman; C. M. Bailey of Winthrop, Me., football manager; M. A. Philbrook of Matineus, baseball manager; Herbert Fletcher of Waterville and P. Barnes of Houlton, assistant baseball managers. Assistant football managers will be chosen later.

R. H. Drew of Houlton was elected track manager; R. E. Wilkins of Houlton, assistant track manager; M. S. F. Greene of Athens, tennis manager; M. C. Homer of Guilford, assistant track manager.

SCHOOLBOY NOTES

Concord High School will play six games next month, and there is one open date that may be filled later. Framingham, Norwood, Winchester and the alumni are already listed, with one game pending.

Watertown High School defeated the Belmont High School eleven at Belmont Monday afternoon by the overwhelming score of 54 to 0. The Belmont defense was unable to hold the Watertown attack at any time during the game.

A fine game of football was played Monday afternoon at Concord, when the Middlesex School second team defeated the Milton Academy seconds by 17 to 6. Austin, left halfback for the winners, made an excellent drop kick for a goal from the field.

Boston Latin School football chances have secured a setback. Fred Maguire and Herbert Ellis, ends, and James Merrill, a halfback, have been pronounced ineligible because of poor study marks. James Kennedy, another fine backfield man, has been out some time, and has little chance of getting back into the game.

It has been announced by the Somerville High School athletic authorities that the Somerville eleven will play the Battery D eleven from Camp Devens at Somerville Saturday afternoon. Battery D is made up for the most part of former star schoolboy football players, and should furnish Somerville with some good competition.

ATHLETIC NOTES

The Pittsburgh Nationals had the greatest number of players on their pay roll last season—41. St. Louis used 13 pitchers, the largest number used by any National League club, while the Phillies used only seven.

The Intercollegiate Basketball League has decided to hold its championship season this winter. Yale will have to do some extra hard work in preparation for the games, as the Elis have lost every man on the 1916-17 squad.

Followers of the Harvard freshman eleven will get their first opportunity Saturday to compare the Crimson freshmen, as Harvard will play Phillips Exeter Academy that day and Princeton recently defeated that team, 12 to 0.

That the National League will work to reduce players' salaries next year is indicated by the views of C. H. Ebbets, president of the Brooklyn club. He probably refers to such long-time contracts as were signed at high figures in order to keep star players from jumping to the Federal League and which are now run out.

HARVARD COACH
WITH AYER TEAM

Haughton Takes Charge of the Camp Devens Players—Gives Candidates Blackboard Drill

AYER, Mass.—Coach P. D. Haughton, Harvard football director, is in charge of the football candidates at Camp Devens here, and this afternoon will select two elevens for single work, punting and scrimmaging. The Harvard coach arrived at the camp Monday afternoon and at once took charge of the football work, giving his men a blackboard talk, outlining the course of training he plans to follow. Mr. Haughton said:

"We are going to have a great team. In one month they ought to get into the form it takes a college squad three months to attain."

Associated with Mr. Haughton will be eight other former Harvard players, while Lieut. O'Connor, former Dartmouth coach, will serve as physical director and Daniel Flynn as trainer.

Many of the men already have been instructed in the rudiments of the Harvard system of football, under Charles Coolidge, one of Harvard's famous ends. Coolidge coached the depot brigade eleven which held the Harvard informals to a scoreless tie last Saturday.

The camp is showing great interest in the game next Saturday with the Boston navy yard team at the Harvard Stadium. This team is coached by L. H. Leary, field coach under Haughton at Cambridge, and has a backfield of real varsity caliber, with Casey, Murray, and Enright, Harvard stars, and Cannell, the Dartmouth quarterback. In the line will be Wall and other well-known college players.

WINSOR CLUB WINS
FOUR POINTS AGAIN

Today finds the Winsor Club the only undefeated member of the Amateur Boston Pin Bowling League championship series, following its four-point victory over the Cottage Park Yacht Club quintet, in the second week of competition Monday evening. This gives Winsor a record of eight points won and none lost, Colonial Club coming second, with seven won and one lost, as the result of dropping its third string to the Oxford Club last evening. The results of the matches follow:

Winsor Club	1	2	3	Totals
Cottage Park Yacht Club	496	509	504	1509
City Club	480	529	520	1529
Dorchester Club	505	501	451	1457
Colonial Club	550	554	487	1591
Oxford Club	533	475	528	1536
Winthrop Yacht Club	494	528	570	1592
Arlington Boat Club	532	490	523	1545

OHIO SUFFRAGE TO
GO TO REFERENDUM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

COLUMBUS, O.—The Reynolds bill, giving Ohio women presidential suffrage, will be submitted to popular referendum. This is positively known, since the Supreme Court has ruled that suits of the suffragists to prevent the referendum were filed too late in view of the statute providing the Secretary of State shall make out the official state ballots 40 days before election, which this year is Nov. 6. Suffragists had intended to prove charges that the referendum petitions, circulated and filed by anti-suffragists were permeated with fraud and therefore invalid. The Supreme Court dismissed the case without passing on its merits.

Proposals granting women full suffrage have been defeated twice in Ohio by heavy vote, first in 1912 and again in 1914. Suffragists contend a restricted measure, as the presidential suffrage proposal, will have better chances to win.

SCHOOL BONDS VOTED

TOPEKA, Kan.—Bonds for a \$25,000 rural high school were voted at a special district election at Eudora, says a Lawrence correspondent of the Capital. Students from six districts will go to this high school, nearly 100 being enrolled at present in the high school and grade school building.

ANNUAL REGATTA
COMES TOMORROW

Harvard Oarsmen Open Fall Events on Charles River With the Comp and Wherry Races—Football Teams Practice

Harvard University will open its annual fall regatta on the Charles River tomorrow afternoon with the comp and wherry races which will be held over half-mile course upstream beginning at 3:30. The regatta will extend through Friday afternoon. The comp races are open to all undergraduates who have not rowed in singles, and the wherry races are open to all undergraduates who have not rowed in comps. Medals will be given to the winners.

On Friday, two eight-oared races will take place. The first will be between two crews picked from the Freshmen and upper-classmen who have been rowing this fall. These eight will race down stream over the one-mile course from the Cottage Farm to the Harvard Bridge. In the other race the first and second eights of Standish, Gore, and Smith Halls will compete for the Slocum cup, which was won last year by the Standish crew. The members of the winning crews will receive individual medals.

After the regatta, Coach Brown will choose two upper-class crews and will coach them for two or three more weeks. Coach Haines will choose two similar crews from the Freshmen and will give them additional instruction for the same length of time. At the end of the training period, the outdoor fall rowing season will close with a race between these four crews.

At a meeting of the corporation yesterday the following were officially appointed to be the undergraduate members of the committee on the regulation of athletic sports for the academic year 1917-1918: A. F. Tribble '19, of Kansas City, Mo.; R. E. Gross '19, of West Newton; N. S. Walker, Jr., '20, of Castleton Corners, S. L. N. Y.

With important games scheduled for Saturday, the Harvard informal varsity and Freshman football squads spent yesterday in correcting the mistakes made against the Camp Devens Depot Brigade and the Worcester Academy elevens. Both Coach Rollins and Coach Wallace prefaced work on the field with blackboard talks illustrating weak points. The Freshmen on the field spent the greater part of the time in perfecting defense formations against the forward pass, as this was the chief defect in the work of the team on Saturday. With the informals in the Stadium the light workout consisted principally in punting for the backs, and breaking through for the linemen.

The freshmen play the first of their three most important games this Saturday, meeting Phillips Exeter Academy at Exeter. The practice of the next few days will see a new freshman attack with more polished team work. The easy victory against the Worcester eleven only showed the great difference between the regular freshman team and the substitutes.

Saturday's game will furnish the first opportunity to compare the Princeton, Yale, and the University freshmen elevens. Exeter has met defeat at the hands of both Princeton and Yale by the decisive scores of 12 to 0, and 20 to 0. A light line is the chief weakness of the Academy team. The informals Saturday oppose the Portland Naval Reserves, a team which has been playing the Maine college teams with varying success. This game will be played at the same time that the army and navy athletic carnival is going on in the Stadium.

Coach L. H. Leary had his navy team hard at work yesterday as he has but six days in which to get a large squad with great individual ability into a smooth working eleven. At Camp Devens it is reported that P. D. Haughton '99, has taken active charge of the army team.

Today the informals will scrimmage with the Freshmen so that the new formations may be thoroughly tried before the end of the week. Much attention will be given to the development of the line play which, in the game at Ayer, showed weak points.

BROWN PREPARES
FOR SYRACUSE

Coaches Give Football Men Signal Drill and Practice—Most of the Squad Reports

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The Brown University football squad began to prepare Monday afternoon for the game with Syracuse on Saturday. Seven of the men who helped defeat Colgate reported to Coach E. N. Robinson. Sinclair was the only man out, and it is believed that he will be ready to play Syracuse.

Shaw will not be able to play for some time yet. Albright was out in uniform and he drove the team at signal practice a good portion of the time. Brooks and Armstrong both reported, but did not work. Gordon and Coulter were given light work.

Coaches Robinson, Whittemore and Hahn took two elevens, and gave them a fast signal drill that occupied the greater part of the afternoon. In the evening the coaches held their weekly conference, and the faults that showed up in the Colgate game were given close attention.

ATHLETIC BOXES
GIVEN SOLDIERS

Paraphernalia Distributed Among Troops Training in and About New York to Encourage Sports

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Ten boxes containing athletic paraphernalia were distributed Monday by the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union to the soldiers now stationed at Camp Upton, Yaphank, L. I.; Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N. J.; and the fifteenth infantry at Van Cortlandt Park. The donations were divided eight to Camp Upton and one each to Camp Dix and the fifteenth infantry, and each box held a basketball, rugby football, soccer football, door baseball, and indoor baseball bat.

These articles were specified as most adaptable to the athletic diversion of a soldier in training, by General Read, division athletic officer, replying to a letter President Rubien had sent to Maj.-Gen. Franklin Bell.

This act marks the initial step in the plan to keep the soldiers at the cantonments in the vicinity of New York supplied with plenty of athletic material while they are in training. In accordance with this plan, Secretary Oberbush of the Metropolitan Association, has sent to all clubs enrolled with the local body a letter requesting cooperation, and soliciting one or more boxes from each of the 156 organizations. It is likely that the majority of the clubs will respond generously to the request.

STAR GOLFERS IN
MATCH TOMORROW

Ouimet and Frank McNamara to Play Guilford and Wright at Woodland to Aid Soldiers

Francis Ouimet, former open and amateur United States national champion, and present western champion, a private of the three hundred and first regiment at Camp Devens, will continue to help the fund for outfitting the soldiers and sailors at the camp with athletic paraphernalia, by teaming with Frank McNamara, also of the three hundred and first regiment, in a four-ball match against J. P. Guilford and F. J. Wright Jr., at the Woodland Golf Club, Auburndale, tomorrow.

Ouimet and Guilford are recognized as the best pair in the United States, and the team split up will be watched with great interest. McNamara is a good golfer, and F. J. Wright Jr. is the Massachusetts western junior champion.

It was originally planned to have Ouimet and Guilford meet J. D. Travers and J. G. Anderson at the Wannamoisett Golf Club, Providence, on Saturday, Nov. 10, but as Travers, four-time national champion, is unable to play, Oswald Kirby has accepted an invitation to pair up with Anderson.

The amount realized from last Saturday's match, Ouimet-Guilford vs. Evans-Sawyer, at the Brae Burn Country Club has not been figured, but it is thought the sum will be \$1000.

LUTHERANS PLAN FOR
WORK WITH THE ARMY

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Plans providing for the expenditure of \$25,000, by the Lutheran Church for spiritual welfare work among American soldiers and sailors within the next two years were outlined by speakers at Monday's session of the General Council of the Lutheran Church in annual convention here. A Norwegian Synod in this country has already contributed \$100,000 to this work, and the General Council was asked to appropriate \$150,000 for immediate use.

The spiritual work in the internment camps for enemy aliens has been turned over to the Lutheran Church and a call for volunteers for this service was made. A nationwide movement has been launched to substitute English for German and all other foreign languages in the church.

PITCHER SHORE
HERE FOR SERVICE

E. G. Shore, pitcher for the Boston American League Baseball Club is in Boston for the purpose of reporting for government duty at the Charles town Navy Yard tomorrow. He came from his home in East Bend, N. C., where he has been since the close of the American league championship season.

In addition to Shore, J. J. Barry, manager; C. H. Shorten and G. E. Lewis, outfielders, and M. J. McNally, utility infielder, are scheduled to report for yeoman service at the navy yard tomorrow. It is expected that Lewis will be transferred to the Mare Island (Cal.) yard, as his home is in California.

JACK TAR

IS HERE IN

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HEARNE IS WINNER
OF UNIONTOWN RACE

UNIONTOWN, Pa.—Edward Hearne won the annual automobile race of 168 miles on the Uniontown Speedway Monday. His time was 1h. 49m. 2.85s. Tom Milton was a close second, making the distance in 1h. 49m. 27.45s. Earl Devore and Ira Vail, driving in relay, finished third in the race for the prize of \$3000; their time was 1h. 54m. 37.05s.

Fred McCarthy of Pittsburgh won the 50-mile consolation race and also the three-cornered match race for the Uniontown Speedway championship trophy.

EBBETS FAVORS
SHORTER SEASON

President of Brooklyn National League Baseball Club Looks for Lower Players' Salaries

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A general reduction in the salaries paid by the National and American baseball leagues next season appears to be forecasted in a statement made by C. H. Ebbets, of the Brooklyn National League Baseball Club, Monday afternoon. Mr. Ebbets' idea is that the players shall receive a salary in proportion to the gate receipts. The Brooklyn president also went on record as being in favor of a shorter championship schedule and a reduction in the players' limit to 18 or 20.

If Mr. Ebbets voices the sentiments of the other club owners, it means that there will be a curtailment of expenses by all clubs next season. During the past week, Mr. Ebbets, together with President W. F. Baker of the Philadelphia Nationals, has been in conference with President J. K. Tener of the National League, and when the organization meets here next month, it is likely that some radical action will be taken in reducing the players' salaries. Most of the long-term contracts which the players were able to demand because of the unsettled conditions in the national game a few seasons ago, have expired, and it is certain that the contracts which will be signed by the players this winter will be decidedly different from the old contracts.

President Ebbets also announced yesterday that he had reengaged Wilbert Robinson to manage the Brooklyn club, and this puts at rest many rumors to the effect that there would be a change next season at Ebbets Field.

President Ebbets gives several reasons why baseball should be continued next season regardless of what the war conditions might be. The Brooklyn owners' reason are as follows:

It is the patriotic duty of owners to continue operation as by so doing the Government will receive from baseball interests over a half million dollars (possibly a million dollars) in taxes annually.

The public will require recreation during the continuance of the war.

Professional baseball would be seriously injured; property interests destroyed and thousands of young men deprived of the encouragements of the game if it were discontinued.

I believe that the game should be continued along precisely the same lines as it has been conducted for the last 15 years.

Salaries should be paid consistent with the income.

The Government requires that the public must pay the tax of 10 per cent on admission tickets to the local internal revenue representative.

Length of schedule is a matter for joint action of the National and American leagues. I favor a 140 game schedule, beginning about April 25 and ending about Sept. 28. We prefer to pay 19 or 20 players a fair gross salary rather than divide the gross among 25 players.

CLUB OWNERS TO
HOLD A MEETING

President T. J. Hickey to Inquire Into the Report Concerning American Association Clubs

CHICAGO, Ill.—Reports that three or four baseball clubs of the American Association plan to withdraw and merge with certain clubs in the International League caused President T. J. Hickey of the American Association to issue a call for a conference of the club owners, to be held in Milwaukee next Sunday.

"If the Indianapolis, Louisville and Toledo club owners have decided to secede, it is only proper that we should know about it," Hickey said. "I know nothing officially of the reports, but we shall expect at our Milwaukee conference to have them either denied or admitted."

President Hickey wants an explanation of the reported movement in advance of the annual meeting of the Association, which is to be held in Louisville, Nov. 12.

COLLEGES PLAN TO
HAVE BASKETBALL

Intercollegiate League Championship Race Will Be Held This Winter as Usual—Schedule of Dates Is Drawn Up

NEW YORK, N. Y.—That the intercollegiate basketball championship tournament should be decided this winter as usual was favorably voted upon by the delegates of the Intercollegiate Basketball League, in session at the Hotel Imperial Monday. A schedule has been drawn up, and after it has been ratified by the various college councils it will be announced.

In announcing the material left from last year's teams, Yale showed that it was the hardest hit of any institution by enlistments in the service. The Eli member reported that there remained no player from last year's varsity, and only one player in the entire college had played the sport before. Pennsylvania, Columbia, Dartmouth and Princeton, retain the majority of the members of the 1916 team.

The freshman rule was not lifted and no action will be taken on this question unless a college reports that it cannot place a team in the field without calling up freshman players.

RUTGERS ELEVEN
IS HARD AT WORK

Coach Sanford Busy Getting His Football Men in Shape for Game With West Virginia

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.—With the exception of Gray, center, the Rutgers varsity football team is ready for the contest with West Virginia Saturday and Coach Sanford gave the men a long, hard workout Monday.

The contest with the southerners promises to be one of the best of the season from the standpoint of competition. It is by far the hardest game on the Rutgers schedule. The last Fordham backs gave the Rutgers line, last Saturday, the practice needed if the forwards are to stop such men as Rogers and King of Virginia. These two backs are both fast and heavy, and it will need an unusually good defense to keep them from getting away.

Coach Sanford is working this week on Franck, substitute guard, who was sent in as center in the second half of the Fordham game, even though he had never before passed a ball.

The work of the Rutgers backfield last Saturday was excellent, but the line still needs some hard practice before reaching its best form. Six of the linemen were originally ends and have a lot to learn about their positions.

WEST VIRGINIA TO
PLAY INDIANA DEC. 5

MORGANTOWN, W. Va.—West Virginia University has accepted an invitation to play the Indiana University football team in a post-season game Dec. 5 at Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss., before the 30,000 national guardsmen of West Virginia, Indiana and Kentucky.

The game will be played under direction of the military officials. Athletic authorities at Indiana, it is said, will accept the invitation if waiving of a Western Conference ruling prohibiting the playing of post-season games can be obtained.

WESLEYAN ELECTS
SUTTER CAPTAIN

MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—The Wesleyan football team has chosen W. F. Sutter of Elizabeth, N. J., a senior, and left guard on the team, captain for the remainder of the season. This action was taken owing to the resignation of H. T. Wooley of Great Neck, N. Y., who will be unable to play again this fall.

Captain Sutter played on the varsity last year and was voted his letter by a special arrangement. He is a member of the Delta Tau Delta fraternity.

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SHIPBUILDING IN
MAINE IS REVIVEDCoast Alive With Yards Which
Are Turning Out Wooden
Craft for the Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PORTLAND, Me.—Maine, famous for its shipbuilding industry 25 years ago, is doing its share in getting ready a great fleet of wooden ships for the Government.

Portland, South Portland, East Deering, Freeport, Bath, Thomaston, Rockland, Boothbay Harbor, and points to the far East, including Eastport, Jonesport and Machias, are alive with shipyards. Early in June the work started, and since then shipyards have been hurriedly constructed, thousands of workmen have been engaged, new shipbuilding corporations have sprung up over night, and even contractors who have been content with the building of apartment houses and tenements, have swung themselves into these great undertakings.

Shortly after the United States declared war, a shipbuilding committee was appointed by Governor Milliken to handle Maine's part of the program in furnishing the new merchant marine with capable and suitable ships. The committee is headed by former Governor William T. Cobb of Rockland.

As a direct result of the work of the committee, plans for the building of \$3,000,000 worth of ships were undertaken. Through conferences with Governor Milliken, Chairman Cobb and officials at Washington it was agreed that every shipping contract given in Maine must first be approved by the state committee and no contract was to be accepted which did not have the approval of the practical shipbuilders represented within this body.

An office was established in this city with Lemuel Sponagle as executive secretary and work was officially started in placing the contracts and attending to the minute details of the construction of Maine's share of the new merchant marine fleet.

Such names as Deering, Percy & Small, Cobb, Snow & Bean, Sewall, Bowker, and Kelley-Spear are prominent in the shipbuilding activities as in days gone by, while the Bath Iron Works, the Texas Company of Bath and numerous other shipbuilding corporations, organized since the declaration of war, are added to the list. The Portland Shipbuilding Company, the Cumberland Ship Building Company and others responded to the call and the work is in full operation throughout the state.

BRITISH WORKMEN
MEET AT BIRMINGHAM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BIRMINGHAM, England.—Birmingham was this year the meeting-place of the National Conference of Working Class Associations, convened by the Council of Ruskin College, Oxford, which met to discuss, from the labor point of view, various social and industrial problems of vital interest to workingmen. Mr. James Bell, secretary of the Amalgamated Weavers Association, presided, and there was a good attendance of delegates from all parts of the country.

In a paper dealing with commercial policy and Great Britain's food supply, Mr. H. Sanderson Furness, principal of Ruskin College, examined two particular aspects of the present policy of increasing the home production of food supplies; namely, the greater security given in wartime, and the advantage of having a large rural population, together with the suitability of agriculture as an employment for ex-soldiers.

Considering first the question as to whether the proposed increase of food production in Great Britain and the methods for attaining this result could be justified on economic grounds; second, assuming it could not, whether it was desirable to adopt measures based on non-economic conditions, Mr. Furness said that where such changes were advocated, not merely for the period of the war, but also as part of a permanent policy, he thought the greatest care should be exercised. Subsidized agriculture, Mr. Furness said, meant dearer food, and in his opinion neither the proposed changes nor the methods for carrying them out were economically justifiable. He believed agriculture could be made far more productive than it was without resort to artificial methods. And he thought it might be wiser to decrease the demand for home-grown food rather than attempt to increase the supply by applying non-economic measures. Emigration would help to bring about the first result. The possibilities, too, of agricultural development in the overseas Dominions was far greater than in Great Britain. He thought it was quite possible that cheaper and better food could be grown by British labor in the Dominions than could be produced by British labor at home.

Mr. Furness then went on to combat the view that agriculture was almost the only industry that could be profitably carried on in Great Britain. He thought it would be all to the good to spread out the industries carried on in the United Kingdom instead of keeping them at them cooped up in towns. The two principal difficulties to be overcome were coal and transport. A more intensive use of electricity, he considered, would obviate the one, and light railways, motor services, and an improved railway organization would overcome the other.

A discussion followed in which one speaker advocated the erection of national granaries capable of storing a year's supply of corn for the whole country.

The following day Prof. Edwin Cannan, professor of political economy in the University of London, read a paper on "The Influence of the War on Commercial Policy," in which he brought out the need for greater ver-

satility. He pointed out that trade unions must represent persons and not an abstraction. A union that represented an obsolete trade was of no use to the community. He argued that preparation for the next war would mean the whole population giving up everything beyond the barest necessities. No people, he said, would stand it, and the introduction of some kind of world-government would become inevitable. In a "worldish" empire, there would be no foreign colonies and the tradition of war-making states would gradually die out.

CHICAGO WOULD BUILD
GOVERNMENT SHIPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The visit which Secretary of the Navy Daniels recently paid to the Great Lakes Naval Training Station has stimulated interest in the movement to obtain for Chicago a government shipyard. There are now 17,000 men under naval training at the Great Lakes station. A short time ago there were only 2100. Captain Moffett, the commander, was complimented by the Secretary.

"The fiction prevails," said Mr. Daniels, "that the Navy must be anchored in the ocean, but our navy is safely moored in the confidence and trust of the American people. The most beautiful and inspiring sight I ever witnessed was the drill of the men at the Great Lakes Training Station." This station the Secretary characterized as the greatest of the kind in the world.

Sentiment in Chicago is that, if deep sea sailors may be trained on the Great Lakes, why cannot ships also be built in fresh water? As a matter of fact, many Great Lakes vessels are now on the Atlantic. A number taken through the Welland Canal form part of the group to be utilized in the transportation of food and munitions.

ENEMY PROPERTY IS
BEING TAKEN OVER

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Arrangements were made on Monday at a conference between President Wilson and A. Mitchell Palmer, custodian of enemy property, to put into complete operation the provisions of the Trading with the Enemy Law for custody of property in this country of citizens of Germany and countries allied with Germany.

Receipt of enemy property already has begun, the first being a draft for \$100,000 voluntarily tendered the custodian, who promptly invested it in Liberty bonds. Within a short time property worth millions of dollars will be in the custodian's hands. President Wilson soon will issue an executive order formally conferring the requisite powers upon Mr. Palmer.

CITY SUPPLY AGENT
CERTIFICATION MADE

Thomas H. Dawson of 626 Saratoga Street, East Boston, was certified last night by the Massachusetts Civil Service Commission as superintendent of supplies for the city of Boston. He was appointed by Mayor Curley on Sept. 4. At the end of 30 days the commission asked for more time to consider the appointment. The salary is \$3000 a year.

Mr. Dawson has for 13 years been connected with the purchasing department of the Boston Elevated Railway Company. He will succeed Dr. Frank Doherty, who resigned one year ago. Since then Mayor Curley named three men for the place and on each occasion the Civil Service Board refused confirmation. Since Mr. Doherty's resignation, Patrick O'Hearn, Commissioner of the Building Department, has been acting as superintendent of supplies for the city as well as filling his own position in the building department.

IRISHMEN FORM
LIBERTY COMMITTEE

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Irish-American Constitutional Liberty Committee has been formed here at a meeting of Chicago Irish-Americans, under the guidance of T. P. O'Connor and Richard Hazleton, members of the Irish Parliamentary Party in the British House of Commons.

Michael J. Flaherty was elected chairman and W. P. J. Halley, secretary of the committee.

Mr. O'Connor sounded a note of warning against permitting any constitutional movement to embarrass any of the Allied nations.

"The constitutional movement in Ireland is working successfully to secure self-government for the Irish people," he said. "It refuses to purchase liberty for Ireland at the price of liberty of the rest of the world."

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE
Sophomores of Radcliffe College yesterday afternoon, after a close election, chose Miss Louise Jennison of Lowell as song leader of their class. Each of the competitors was required to lead the class, in an endeavor to establish the claims to the position. Committees composed of three members each have been selected from the sophomores and juniors to complete arrangements for the party to be given to the freshmen class. Those acting for the sophomore class are: Miss Katherine Brown of Webster, Miss Lois Hopkins of Wellesley Hills and Miss Martha Leavitt of Omaha, Neb. The committee for the juniors includes: Miss Virginia Vaughan of Watertown, Miss Mary Taft and Miss Noreen Mathews of Chicago, Ill. All of the classes at Radcliffe assisted in the recent Liberty Loan campaign.

CANADA PREPARES
FOR ITS ELECTIONConservatives and Liberal Union-
ists Are Stated to Be Working
Well Together

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—The incidents in the political world during the past week only go to emphasize the belief that the Union Government, while they will not have a walk-over, will come back to Parliament with a very substantial majority. From coast to coast the signs are of a promising nature, and while, here and there, are evidences still of hide-bound party feeling, generally speaking, there is a strong desire shown on the part of the two wings of the Unionists to be fair to one another on the question of the partition of seats.

The thought is given free expression to by all public men who place the interests of the country before party, that the man who talks politics at the present juncture is a poor patriot, and that the man who defends patronage is even worse. All politicians must be aware of it, but the people here are not likely to play second fiddle again to the machine politician and the party of privilege and patronage.

From the Far West to the Maritime provinces, the passing away of this vicious phase of Canadian public life has been hailed with approval on all hands and amongst others, by such extreme party men as the Hon. Arthur Meighen, "the quintessence of Toryism," and the Hon. J. A. Caird, "the quintessence of criticism," while the ranking of himself on the side of Union of that stalwart Liberal and Laurierite, the Hon. W. S. Fielding, is another step towards the raising of the standard of public life, for which the public is truly grateful.

The preliminary flutter having been caused by the visit of the various members of the Cabinet to Western Canada, these gentlemen will be back in Ottawa again in the course of a few days, when definite arrangements for the holding of the elections will be made. It is expected that the writs will be issued in time for nomination on Nov. 19, and that the election will take place on Dec. 17. Overseas voting will continue from about Nov. 22 to Dec. 17, but it will not be known definitely until the end of January what the exact result of the contest is.

GERMAN SAILOR IS
HELD IN NEW ORLEANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Harry Henry Clifford, sailor, survivor of the battle cruiser Gneisenau, sunk with the Schornhorst and Leipzig, off the Falkland Islands, is held in this city, charged with false swearing as to his nationality and with false registry for the army draft. Clifford first swore he was an American when he landed in Chile after the battle, and was thus enabled to work his way on a British tramp steamer from Santiago to New Orleans. A special agent of the Department of Justice found letters and other documents in Clifford's room which are said to be in violation of the laws of the United States.

WAR WORK OF THE
SOUTHERN WOMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Two hundred thousand women, in Louisiana alone, registered the other day for war service. "I feel deeply grateful to the good women of Louisiana for the patriotic way they stepped forward Wednesday and responded to the call of their State and their nation," said Governor Pleasant. "The work is only just begun, however, for the commissioners and the registration officials have been authorized to continue."

Thousands of Negro women offered their services in any capacity in which they might be needed for the great work. They came without special

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solicitation and it is estimated that every Negro woman servant in New Orleans either registered on registration day or on the days that the books have been open since that date.

But aside from the mere duty of registering for something to do in the future, the women of New Orleans are driving in every possible way toward the goal of national victory.

These women's work has been thoroughly systematized, correlated and put on a cooperative basis, so that they are doing it together, in harmony and quiet.

THANKSGIVING DAY
DINNERS PLANNEDVolunteers of America to Eliminate
Public Event and Deliver
Direct to the Homes

Instead of holding the customary public dinner, usually at People's Temple, the Volunteers of America this year will deliver dinners Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 29, directly to the homes, in this way eliminating considerable expense and waste incidental to a public dinner, said Col. Frederick Lindsay of the Volunteers today.

Next Tuesday about 100 volunteers will begin an intensive campaign to supply dinners to the deserving. Farmers will be asked to contribute surplus vegetables. Marketmen will be asked to furnish small quantities of fruit and vegetables which may be preserved. Housewives are requested to send at least one jar of their preserves as their mite toward providing for the needy to the headquarters of the Volunteers of America, 63 Warren Street, Boston.

Ten days before Thanksgiving, about 25 members of the Volunteers of America will take up their usual stands on busy street corners, calling attention of passers-by to the campaign. Colonel and Mrs. Lindsay and their score of coworkers have been busy all summer raising vegetables and preserving them so that more than 3000 jars of fruit are now in the store-room.

Colonel Lindsay has just returned from the annual convention of Grand Field Council, Volunteers of America, at Minneapolis, Minn., and said that the plan to do away with the public dinners where feasible, was decided at this meeting of the governing body of volunteers. The plan will be followed generally throughout the United States.

By delivering the dinners to the homes, Colonel Lindsay said, the usual waste and expense incidental to the public dinner will be avoided, and if families have any "left overs" they may prepare them for another meal, in this way not only obtaining better results from the plan as far as the needy are concerned, but, in a degree, the food supply will be conserved.

RAILROAD BRIDGE OVER BOG
HERMON, Me.—The work of constructing a railroad bridge over a great bog, two miles north of Northern Maine Junction on the Bangor & Aroostook line, is now going on. The work will cost about \$100,000. The contractors are burying the old trestle work several feet under the surface and driving piles 50 to 60 feet. The work is in four sections, the longest trestle being 1000 feet.

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UNVEILING OF
BELL MEMORIALDr. Bell Is Present and Gives
Interesting Account of the
First Telephones

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

BRANTFORD, Ont.—The handsome memorial erected in this city to commemorate the invention of the telephone by Alexander Graham Bell, was unveiled on Oct. 24 by His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire.

The entire city was en fête for the occasion. The inventor himself was present, having come up from his home in Washington for the ceremonies. The Union Government was represented by the Hon. Senator Robertson, and the Ontario Government by the Hon. W. D. McPherson. Sir John and Lady Hendrie were also present.

In his address, His Excellency said he first heard of the telephone from his grandfather, when a boy just home from school. He congratulated Dr. Bell upon having "made the greatest discovery that had ever been made" and congratulated the city of Brantford upon being his birthplace.

Vociferous applause from the great assembly greeted Dr. Bell when he rose to reply. "Too little is known," he said, "concerning the connection of the telephone with Brantford. I am prepared to state that Brantford is right in claiming the invention of the telephone, and that Boston is right in claiming the appearance of the telephone in 1875. The telephone was conceived in Brantford in 1874 and born in Boston in 1875."

"In 1875," he continued, "the experiments with the telephone were laboratory or parlor experiments, but in 1876 demonstrations Lord Kelvin was present, and his opinion was that the only way of satisfactorily transmitting speech by electricity was to place the transmitting and the receiving instruments miles apart."

"This was tried in Brantford on Aug. 10, 1876, when speech was successfully transmitted for the first time over a long-distance line. The transmitter was placed in Brantford, the receiving instrument in Paris and the battery in Toronto. I received and W. H. Griffin transmitted. Various persons spoke and sang and I heard them at the receiver. But the first reciprocal telephone speech was made in Boston, Oct. 9, 1876."

"The first draft of the specifications were made in Brantford and here are also copies of the first telephone used in the conversation of 1876."

Dr. Bell presented the Duke with a silver telephone which is a duplicate

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of one given to King George, when as the Duke of York he visited Brantford in 1901.

Sir John Hendrie reminded the assemblage that the second Bell telephone exchange in the world was established in Hamilton.

The occasion being the first visit of the Duke of Devonshire, there was a luncheon given in his honor at the Kerby House, when speeches were made by Dr. Bell, Gilbert Grosvenor, his son-in-law, J. A. D. McCurdy, who made the first flying exhibition in North America in a plane produced by the genius of Dr. Bell; Sir Edmund Walker, the Hon. Senator Robertson, and the Hon. W. D. McPherson.

HOMES FOR JEWISH
GIRLS AND WOMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A free bureau is being organized here to locate and investigate homes in Jewish families for Jewish girls and women, where they may live in suitable surroundings at prices within their reach. The bureau's headquarters is at the Young Women's Hebrew Association.

The necessity for such a bureau is apparent, its founders say. Despite the services of such homes as the Y. W. H. A., the Hannah Lavenburg, and the Clara De Hirsch Home, which are always full, many girls wander from place to place trying to find proper accommodations. To meet this demand a committee representing these three institutions and the Council of Jewish Women and Fellowship House have organized under the title of Cooperative Committee for the Proper Housing of Jewish Girls and Women, with Miss Leah Wolfe as director.

Colonel Grove was ably assisted by Capt. F. H. Smith, who succeeds him temporarily, and by R. K. Morris, the general manager of the commissary, as well as by a staff of experts.

The plantations and animal husbandry employ about 1500 men. Colonel Grove told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that he believed in making the Canal Zone eventually as independent of imported supplies as possible, as an essential part of the military defense of the canal, as well as for sound business reasons. He has cheapened some supplies to the Government, notwithstanding the rise in the prices of much of the equipment he had to buy, as well as of wages.

DEVELOPMENT OF
PANAMA PUSHEDWork Promoted by Col. W. R.
Grove to Make Isthmus Inde-
pendent in Food Reviewed

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

PANAMA, R. P.—With the departure of Col. William R. Grove, who has been the chief quartermaster of the canal for the past three years, it is recalled that under his direction the policy of trying to make the isthmus as independent in food supply as possible has been vigorously pushed. Over 20,000 acres of pasture have been established, and a herd of cattle has been purchased and established on the isthmus. A big hog farm, a dairy and an immense establishment for raising fowls have been gotten under way. Fourteen plantations are in operation. All of this has been inaugurated since the opening of the canal in 1914.

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of smartness and ultra-
fashion than these beautiful
boots embody. Every detail
of line, toe, arch, heel and
topping bespeak the highest
grade shoes made, yet
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and close cooperation with
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BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

STOCK MARKET IS WEAK TODAY

Securities Prices Decline Again Sharply, Influenced by Temporary Closing of Montreal Exchange—Big Losses Shown

Stocks were weak in New York again today. New York Air Brake slumped seven points. Losses of a point or two were common. Marine preferred was off nearly two points, and American Can, Gulf, Central Leather, Baldwin, Canadian Pacific, Crucible Steel, General Motors, Reading, Republic Iron & Steel, United States Steel common, Texas Company and Utah Copper were heavy to weak. Republic Iron & Steel dropped 2 1/2 points.

The New York market became steady late in the first half hour. There was further selling in the late forenoon, and before midday new low records were established. Losses of two to four points were frequent. General Motors, after opening off 1/2 at 87, dropped to 84 before midday. Canadian Pacific opened down 1 1/2 at 137 1/2, improved to 128 and then fell under 133. Marine preferred opened off 1/2 at 101 1/2, dropped to 100 1/2, rose to 103 1/2 and declined to 101 1/2 during the first half of the session. U. S. Steel, after opening off 1/2 at 102 1/2, improved to 103 1/2 and then declined to 101 1/2. Nova Scotia Steel, after opening off 1/2 at 141 1/2, dropped to 138 1/2, rallied sharply later. Texas Company opened off 1/2 at 141 1/2 and declined to 138 1/2. Closing of the Montreal Stock Exchange this morning on account of the slump in that market was probably most largely responsible for the sharp decline in New York today.

Further declines occurred in the early afternoon, followed by spasmodic rallies. Stocks that had been comparatively inactive in the forenoon joined the downward trend. Others that were weakest recovered to around the opening level. The tone was weak, however, and the market appeared to be marking time at the beginning of the last hour.

NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Although demand for naval stores is not urgent, there is a sentiment in the trade that prices will advance in view of the difficulty of effecting shipment from the South. The stock of turpentine here is small and dealers were generally quoting 54 1/2 to 55 1/2 a gallon Monday, says the New York Commercial.

Resins—Some of the intermediate and pale grades were reported to be firmer following the stronger tone displayed in the southern markets. Grade E was quoted in the trade at \$6.85; H at \$7.10; I at \$7.15; K at \$7.45 and M at \$7.55. Many of the ocean carriers from the South have declared an embargo on further shipments.

These quotations are for rosins, per barrel, ex yard, New York. Grades B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z, AA, AB, AC, AD, AE, AF, AG, AH, AI, AJ, AK, AL, AM, AN, AO, AP, AQ, AR, AS, AT, AU, AV, AW, AX, AY, AZ, BA, BB, BC, BD, BE, BF, BG, BH, BI, BJ, BK, BL, BM, BN, BO, BP, BQ, BR, BS, BT, BU, BV, BW, BX, BY, BZ, CA, CB, CC, CD, CE, CF, CG, CH, CI, CJ, CK, CL, CM, CN, CO, CP, CQ, CR, CS, CT, CU, CV, CW, CX, CY, CZ, DA, DB, DC, DD, DE, DF, DG, DH, DI, DJ, DK, DL, DM, DN, DO, DP, DQ, DR, DS, DT, DU, DV, DW, DX, DY, DZ, EA, EB, EC, ED, EE, EF, EG, EH, EI, EJ, EK, EL, EM, EN, EO, EP, EQ, ER, ES, ET, EU, EV, EW, EX, EY, EZ, FA, FB, FC, FD, FE, FF, FG, FH, FI, FJ, FK, FL, FM, FN, FO, FP, FQ, FR, FS, FT, FU, FV, FW, FX, FY, FZ, GA, GB, GC, GD, GE, GF, GG, GH, GI, GJ, GK, GL, GM, GN, GO, GP, GQ, GR, GS, GT, GU, GV, GW, GX, GY, GZ, HA, HB, HC, HD, HE, HF, HG, HH, HI, HJ, HK, HL, HM, HN, HO, HP, HQ, HR, HS, HT, HU, HV, HW, HX, HY, HZ, IA, IB, IC, ID, IE, IF, IG, IH, II, IJ, IK, IL, IM, IN, IO, IP, IQ, IR, IS, IT, IU, IV, IW, IX, IY, IZ, JA, JB, JC, JD, JE, JF, JG, JH, JI, JJ, JK, JL, JM, JN, JO, JP, JQ, JR, JS, JT, JU, JV, JW, JX, JY, JZ, KA, KB, KC, KD, KE, KF, KG, KH, KI, KJ, KK, KL, KM, KN, KO, KP, KQ, KR, KS, KT, KU, KV, KW, KX, KY, KZ, LA, LB, LC, LD, LE, LF, LG, LH, LI, LJ, LK, LL, LM, LN, LO, LP, LQ, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LW, LX, LY, LZ, MA, MB, MC, MD, ME, MF, MG, MH, MI, MJ, MK, ML, MM, MN, MO, MP, MQ, MR, MS, MT, MU, MV, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NB, NC, ND, NE, NF, NG, NH, NI, NJ, NK, NL, NM, NN, NO, NP, NQ, NR, NS, NT, NU, NV, NW, NX, NY, NZ, OA, OB, OC, OD, OE, OF, OG, OH, OI, OJ, OK, OL, OM, ON, OO, OP, OQ, OR, OS, OT, OU, OV, OW, OX, OY, OZ, PA, PB, PC, PD, PE, PF, PG, PH, PI, PJ, PK, PL, PM, PN, PO, PP, PQ, PR, PS, PT, PU, PV, PW, PX, PY, PZ, QA, QB, QC, QD, QE, QF, QG, QH, QI, QJ, QK, QL, QM, QN, QO, QP, QQ, QR, QS, QT, QU, QV, QW, QX, QY, QZ, RA, RB, RC, RD, RE, RF, RG, RH, RI, RJ, RK, RL, RM, RN, RO, RP, RQ, RR, RS, RT, RU, RV, RW, RX, RY, RZ, SA, SB, SC, SD, SE, SF, SG, SH, SI, SJ, SK, SL, SM, SN, SO, SP, SQ, SR, SS, ST, SU, SV, SW, SX, SY, SZ, TA, TB, TC, TD, TE, TF, TG, TH, TI, TJ, TK, TL, TM, TN, TO, TP, TQ, TR, TS, TT, TU, TV, TW, TX, TY, TZ, UA, UB, UC, UD, UE, UF, UG, UH, UI, UJ, UK, UL, UM, UN, UO, UP, UQ, UR, US, UT, UU, UV, UW, UX, UY, UZ, VA, VB, VC, VD, VE, VF, VG, VH, VI, VJ, VK, VL, VM, VN, VO, VP, VQ, VR, VS, VT, VU, VW, VX, VY, VZ, WA, WB, WC, WD, WE, WF, WG, WH, WI, WJ, WK, WL, WM, WN, WO, WP, WQ, WR, WS, WT, WU, WV, WW, WX, WY, WZ, XA, XB, XC, XD, XE, XF, XG, XH, XI, XJ, XK, XL, XM, XN, XO, XP, XQ, XR, XS, XT, XU, XV, XW, XX, XY, XZ, YA, YB, YC, YD, YE, YF, YG, YH, YI, YJ, YK, YL, YM, YN, YO, YP, YQ, YR, YS, YT, YU, YV, YW, YX, YZ, ZA, ZB, ZC, ZD, ZE, ZF, ZG, ZH, ZI, ZJ, ZK, ZL, ZM, ZN, ZO, ZP, ZQ, ZR, ZS, ZT, ZU, ZV, ZW, ZX, ZY, ZZ.

SAVANNAH, Ga.—Monday's naval stores market: Spirits of turpentine firm at 48 1/2 cents; sales, 125 barrels. Rosin firm. Prices: WW \$7.50, WG \$7.55, N \$7.20, M \$6.45 to \$6.50, K \$6.30 to \$6.35, I \$6.05, H \$6.00, G \$6.00, F \$6.00, E \$6.00, D \$6.00, C \$6.00, B \$6.00, A \$6.00. Sales, 32 barrels.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS	Bid	Asked
Atlantic Refining	860	880
Buckeye Pipe Line	84	86
Indiana Pipe Line	294	308
Midwest	87	89
Ohio Oil	134	137
Prairie Oil & Gas	218	223
Prairie Pipe	248	250
South Penn Oil	410	420
Standard Oil, California	225	230
Indiana	320	330
Kentucky	330	340
New Jersey	530	540
New York	245	250
Union Tank Line	238	242

WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau
BOSTON AND VICINITY
Rain, followed by clearing tonight; Wednesday fair; much colder late tonight and Wednesday; strong to high west to northwest winds.

For Southern New England: Rain this afternoon, clearing tonight; much colder Wednesday fair and colder.
For Northern New England: Rain, turning to snow, and much colder tonight and Wednesday.

TEMPERATURES TODAY
8 a. m. 68.0
10 a. m. 68.0
12 noon 68.0
2 p. m. 68.0
4 p. m. 68.0
6 p. m. 68.0
8 p. m. 68.0
10 p. m. 68.0
12 m. 68.0

IN OTHER CITIES
8 a. m.
Albany 68.0
Buffalo 68.0
Chicago 68.0
Cincinnati 68.0
Cleveland 68.0
Des Moines 68.0
Detroit 68.0
Indianapolis 68.0
Jacksonville 68.0
Kansas City 68.0
Louisville 68.0
Memphis 68.0
Milwaukee 68.0
Minneapolis 68.0
New Orleans 68.0
New York 68.0
Philadelphia 68.0
Pittsburgh 68.0
Portland 68.0
St. Louis 68.0
St. Paul 68.0
Tulsa 68.0
Washington 68.0

ALMANAC FOR TODAY
Sun rises 6:15 High water 11:23 p. m.
Length of day 10:26 Moon full 1:19 a. m.
LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS AT 8:11 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2 p. m.:

Open	High	Low	Last
Alaska Gold...	33 1/2	34 1/2	33 1/2
Alaska Ind...	3 1/2	3 3/4	3 1/2
Allis-Chalmers...	20 1/2	20 3/4	20 1/2
Allis-Chalmers...	74 1/2	74 3/4	74 1/2
Am Ag Chem...	74 1/2	74 3/4	74 1/2
Am B Sugar...	74 1/2	74 3/4	74 1/2
Am Can...	40 1/2	40 3/4	40 1/2
Am Car Fr...	64	65	62 1/2
Am H & L...	12 1/2	12 3/4	12 1/2
Am H & L pf...	56 1/2	56 3/4	56 1/2
Am Int Corp...	56 1/2	56 3/4	56 1/2
Am Linseed...	22 1/2	22 3/4	22 1/2
Am Lins'd pf...	59	59 1/2	58 1/2
Am Loco...	56	56 1/2	55 1/2
Am Steel...	83 1/2	83 3/4	81 1/2
Am Steel pf...	59 1/2	59 3/4	58 1/2
Am Sugar...	103	103 1/2	102 1/2
Am Sugar pf...	109 1/2	109 3/4	109 1/2
Am Tel & Tel...	113 1/2	113 3/4	112 1/2
Am Woolen...	43	43 1/2	42 1/2
Am Zinc...	14 1/2	14 3/4	14 1/2
Anacosta...	61 1/2	62	61 1/2
Atchafalaya...	91 1/2	91 3/4	91 1/2
Atchafalaya pf...	89 1/2	89 3/4	89 1/2
At Gulf...	99 1/2	99 3/4	98 1/2
At Gulf pf...	60	60 1/2	60
Bald Loc...	58 1/2	58 3/4	58 1/2
Bald Loc pf...	58 1/2	58 3/4	58 1/2
Bald & Ohio...	56 1/2	56 3/4	56 1/2
Barrett Co...	54	54 1/2	54
Barrett Co pf...	100	100 1/2	100
Batopilas...	14 1/2	14 3/4	14 1/2
Beth Steel...	80	80 1/2	79 1/2
Beth Steel pf...	88 1/2	88 3/4	87 1/2
BFG Goodrich...	39 1/2	39 3/4	39 1/2
BFG Goodrich pf...	99 1/2	99 3/4	99 1/2
Brook RT...	50 1/2	50 3/4	50 1/2
Burns Bros...	104 1/2	104 3/4	103 1/2
Butte & Sup...	20	20 1/2	19 1/2
Cal Petrol...	12 1/2	12 3/4	12 1/2
Cal Petrol pf...	36 1/2	36 3/4	36 1/2
Can Pacific...	137 1/2	137 3/4	136 1/2
Can Pacific pf...	69 1/2	69 3/4	69 1/2
Cent Fed...	41	41 1/2	41
Cer de Pas...	31 1/2	31 3/4	31 1/2
Chan Motor...	70	70 1/2	69 1/2
Ches & Ohio...	50	50 1/2	49 1/2
CMA & St Paul...	44 1/2	44 3/4	44 1/2
CMA & St Paul pf...	88 1/2	88 3/4	88 1/2
Chil & P...	20 1/2	20 3/4	20 1/2
Chil & P pf...	47	47 1/2	46 1/2
Chil & N W...	54 1/2	54 3/4	54 1/2
Chil & N W pf...	99 1/2	99 3/4	99 1/2
Chile Cop...	15 1/2	15 3/4	15 1/2
Chino Cop...	42 1/2	42 3/4	42 1/2
Col Fuel...	37	37 1/2	36 1/2
Col Gas & El...	33	33 1/2	33
Con Can...	93 1/2	93 3/4	92 1/2
Con Gas...	87	87 1/2	86 1/2
Corn Prod...	28 1/2	28 3/4	28 1/2
Corn Prod pf...	60 1/2	60 3/4	60 1/2
Cruc Steel...	64 1/2	64 3/4	64 1/2
Cuban CS pf...	29 1/2	29 3/4	28 1/2
Del & Hud...	80 1/2	80 3/4	80 1/2
Denver...	6 1/2	6 3/4	6 1/2
Domes Min...	74	74 1/2	73 1/2
Erie...	16 1/2	16 3/4	16 1/2
Erie pf...	24 1/2	24 3/4	24 1/2
Erie 2d pf...	18 1/2	18 3/4	18 1/2
F & M S...	15	15 1/2	15
Gen Electric...	119	119 1/2	118 1/2
Gen Motors N...	87	87 1/2	86 1/2
G Motors pf...	74 1/2	74 3/4	74 1/2
G Nor Ore...	27	27 1/2	26 1/2
Gt Nor pf...	98 1/2	98 3/4	98 1/2
Green Can...	39 1/2	39 3/4	39 1/2
Green Can pf...	93 1/2	93 3/4	93 1/2
Harv of NJ...	58	58 1/2	57 1/2
Harv of NJ pf...	112	112 1/2	111 1/2
Ill Central...	100 1/2	100 3/4	99 1/2
Inspiration...	44	44 1/2	44
Int Ag Corp...	10	10 1/2	9 1/2
Int Ag Corp pf...	38	38 1/2	37 1/2
Int Cor pf...	45 1/2	45 3/4	45 1/2
Int Mer Mar...	29 1/2	29 3/4	29 1/2
Int Mer Mar pf...	103 1/2	103 3/4	103 1/2
In Nickel Ct...	27 1/2	27 3/4	26 1/2
Kelley Tires...	44 1/2	44 3/4	44 1/2
Kenne Cop...	32 1/2	32 3/4	32 1/2
Lack Steel...	78 1/2	78 3/4	77 1/2
Le & V...	10	10 1/2	10
Lehigh Val...	57	57 1/2	56 1/2
Louis & N...	117 1/2	117 3/4	116 1/2
Mackay Cos...	74	74 1/2	74
Manhattan...	102	102 1/2	102
Max Motor...	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1/2
Max Petrol...	83 1/2	83 3/4	83 1/2
Miami...	31	31 1/2	30 1/2
Midvale St...	44 1/2	44 3/4	44 1/2
M & S L New...	104 1/2	104 3/4	104 1/2
MSP & SSM...	90	90 1/2	90
Mo Pacific pf...	26 1/2	26 3/4	26 1/2
Mon Power...	72	72 1/2	72
Nat Acme...	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1/2
Nat C & C...	22 1/2	22 3/4	22 1/2
Nat Enamel...	38 1/2	38 3/4	37 1/2
Nat Lead...	45 1/2	45 3/4	45 1/2
Nevada Con...	18	18 1/2	18
NYA Brake...	114	114 1/2	113 1/2
NY Central...	71	71 1/2	71
NYC & SL pf...	56 1/2	56 3/4	56 1/2
NOT & M...	22	22 1/2	22
NYNH & H...	26 1/2	26 3/4	26 1/2
NW...	106	106 1/2	105 1/2
North Pac...	93	93 1/2	93
N S Steel...	78	78 1/2	77 1/2
O Cities Gas...	36 1/2	36 3/4	36 1/2
Ont Silver...	44 1/2	44 3/4	44 1/2
Owens Bot...	23	23 1/2	23
Pacific Mail...	24 1/2	24 3/4	24 1/2
Penna...	50	50 1/2	50
Peoples Gas...	41	41 1/2	40 1/2
Peoria & E...	6	6 1/2	6
Phila Co...	30	30 1/2	30
Pierce-Arrow...	33	33 1/2	33

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—Following are the transactions on the Boston Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 1:30 p. m.:

Open	High	Low	Last
Allouez...	56	56 1/2	56
Am Tel...	112 1/2	112 3/4	112 1/2
Am Woolen pf...	93 1/2	93 3/4	93 1/2
Am Zinc...	14	14 1/2	14
Am Zinc pf...	43	43 1/2	43
Arcadian...	21 1/2	21 3/4	21 1/2
At Gif & W. I...	99 1/2	99 3/4	99 1/2
At Gif & W. I pf...	40	40 1/2	40
At Gif & W. I pf...	22	22 1/2	22
Cal & Ariz...	66	66 1/2	66
Calumet...	470	470 1/2	469 1/2
Copper Range...	47 1/2	47 3/4	46 1/2
Cuban Pt Cem...	14	14 1/2	14
Daly West...	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/2
Davis Daly...	4	4 1/2	4
East Butte...	9 1/2	9 3/4	9 1/2
East Boston...	7 1/2	7 3/4	7 1/2
Isle Royale...	26 1/2	26 3/4	26 1/2
Lake Copper...	85	85 1/2	85
Mass Mining...	6	6 1/2	6
May Old Col...	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/2
Mergenthaler...	144	144 1/2	144
Mohawk...	67 1/2	67 3/4	67 1/2
New Haven...	26 1/2	26 3/4	26 1/2
North Butte...	13 1/2	13 3/4	13 1/2
Old Dom...	40	40 1/2	40
Oscoda...	61	61 1/2	61
Punta del Sug...	34	34 1/2	34
Pond Cr Col...	17 1/2	17 3/4	17 1/2
Quincy...	68	68 1/2	68
Sup & Boston...	3 1/2	3 3/4	3 1/2
South Lake...	2	2 1/2	2
Shannon...	5 1/2	5 3/4	5 1/2
Swift & Co...	131 1/2	131 3/4	131 1/2
Torrington...	50	50 1/2	50
Trinity...	43	43 1/2	43
Utah Apex...	21 1/2	21 3/4	21 1/2
Utah Metals...	31 1/2	31 3/4	31 1/2
U S R S & M...	48 1/2	48 3/4	48 1/2
U S R S & M pf...	47 1/2	47 3/4	47 1/2
United Shoe...	42 1/2	42 3/4	42 1/2
do pf...	25 1/2	25 3/4	25 1/2
United Fruit...	120	120 1/2	119 1/2
Victoria...	24	24 1/2	24
Ventura...	54 1/2	54 3/4	54 1/2
Wolverine...	35 1/2	35 3/4	35 1/2
West End Str...	39	39 1/2	39

GENERAL ELECTRIC'S POSITION STRONG

Interests in General Electric make the point that there is nothing in its financial or earning position which in any way reflected by the decline in the shares. The sentiment is expressed that a portion of the persistent selling of this issue is for English account. Such a theory is considered entirely justifiable when it is remembered that a large amount of General Electric is pledged as collateral for various foreign loans. Under the terms of these loans foreign governments have the right to sell collateral to liquidate the principal.

General Electric will this year break all records in respect to both gross and net. Gross billings to customers for the 12 months to Dec. 31 are likely to come very close to \$160,000,000. Total net profits, including income from investments, are likely to exceed \$28,000,000

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

BOSTON FOOTWEAR
MARKET BUOYANT

Transactions in Large Volume in Both Leather and Finished Product—Domestic Trade Becomes More Encouraging

Specialized for The Christian Science Monitor

Notwithstanding the absence of any new and favorable developments enough has transpired to create conditions in the Boston shoe market which are more or less encouraging. The current month has been crowded with the most extravagant transactions, both in leather and shoes; furthermore, the domestic demand for footwear has been in itself quite encouraging, with just enough edge on leather prices to cause manufacturers to be cautious and buyers to throw a hesitation and operate with confidence in the stability of today's values.

It is fairly obvious that the heavy drafts upon leather, made by contractors of army goods (not shoes alone) will deprive the market of any large surplus of stock which under ordinary circumstances would be available for civilian uses, consequently, it must have a strengthening effect upon all grades of shoe leather. The trade being cognizant of the events responsible for that condition, feel it within the bounds of prudence to anticipate future needs although with moderation, and this is being done by most of the keen and observing merchants.

Although all these wonderful assignments of army orders that must follow, it is remarkable that prices of footwear have kept so steady and what advances there have been so unobtrusive. One thing, however, is clear, namely, that there will be no serious drop in values for a year at least, and if foreign civilian trading continues at its present pace, that will be a factor which should measurably offset some of the losses which an early peace might cause.

Therefore, considering the unusual demands, and the fact that the domestic market has a surplus of stock, and with consumers prosperous and ready spenders, shoe buyers are better guarded in their transactions than ever before in the history of the trade. Manufacturers of men's fine dress shoes report a gradual improvement in all departments, visiting buyers showing much interest in these grades, high as they may be. In some of the factories military goods are a "strong" feature, and the demand quite surprising. New autumn samples will appear next month, but the economic idea is so closely applied to business that new styles will be few, if any. Prices are expected to be strong, but it is hoped that nothing will occur to force further advances.

The medium grades are selling well, and the factories are, as a rule, busy. These are the plants selected by distributors of army contracts to handle the bulk of government business, therefore, they are somewhat handicapped when the demand from the domestic market becomes at all active. Prices are very firm because of the fact that these goods require similar stock to that used in army shoes, not as heavy, yet near enough to effect the supply and prices.

Men's heavy side leather shoes, for hard service, are having a fair trade only. Comparison with the past two years the business booked to date shows a shrinkage. This condition is attributable to the abnormal demand of 116 and 117. Perhaps it might be well, however, to allow that this class of consumers has passed into a period of dress evolution, and having the means, are willing converts to the use of more stylish footwear outside their working hours. All styles have their day, and not few become obsolete. Maybe these heavy goods will sometime be superseded by something not now known.

Manufacturers of ladies' up-to-date footwear report business as very good. The nine-inch boot is still a leader, although its superfluous height is contrary to all rules of conservation. Factory prices for all leather goods run from \$2.75 to \$6. White canvas is the most popular boot today, as it is both stylish and fairly durable. Case prices are quoted from \$1.75 to \$3. These goods have advanced as much as 15c a pair during the current month, and the condition of the market is liable to cause another rise. Children's shoes have responded to the better tone in the leather market, and some large orders have been placed in the last two weeks. Prices are rigid. Kid and other light stocks have advanced just enough to make the manufacturers careful and buyers willing operators. It appears like a good time to buy these little shoes in any or all grades.

It is perhaps surprising that the principal sales of packer hides for the past week should show no great variation in price from those of a year ago. There were advances paid in some instances, but as a whole, the 30-odd reported sales, aggregating about 160,000 hides, averaged close to corresponding sales recorded similar week last year.

The extraordinary cattle receipts no doubt had some effect upon hide prices, for although the demand was very good, and buyers invaded the market, instead of being pulled into it, they managed to avoid competitive bidding, and by their sagacious trading gave the packers little or no opportunity to inflate values or start a scare by the old-time plea of scarcity. This is past history now, but what conditions may be during the next six months is what the trade and all kindred trades are anxious to know. Assumptions, precedents and individual opinions are all the traders have

to rely upon, and these are so likely to be exploded during war times, that it is the height of fallacy to depend wholly upon any one thing unless it be supply and demand.

The week's army shoe orders must have had a strengthening influence, and similar ones in the future can be reckoned on also, therefore buyers or sellers will probably view them as having an optimistic effect upon the packers, steadying quotations, if not enhancing values.

With many varieties of hides sold up for two months or more, and this new demand for soldiers' and sailors' footwear coming on the market with more or less frequency, also a noted improvement in the foreign and domestic shoe business, it is difficult to figure out anything more certain than that the packers and tanners will march into the winter season with a market featured with strength, and an upward trend too potent for any reliable merchant to operate under a belief that prices will go no higher than now quoted.

The leather market has become so accustomed to orders for government work, and the tremendous transactions of foreign agents, that a return to normal conditions would make a season of brisk business appear small indeed. As things are today, orders from any Government are of such huge proportions that they dwarf those from the regular trade, and feature the business.

Hemlock sole leather has been fairly active, both domestic and foreign accounts taking a lot of it. No. 1 B A sides are quoted at 48c, heavy selections bringing 50c. Union backs are especially sought after by cutters, who are now busy. Heavy leather is well sold up. Bends sell at 80c, backs at 75c. Government orders are taking large blocks of oak bend and backs of a heavy selection, first quality bends bringing 96c, backs 86c. With an active domestic shoe market urging prompt shipments, and a lively call from abroad, the sole leather market, in its entirety, is liable to be firm throughout the winter.

All upper leather is selling freely with a strong upward trend in prices. Calfskins are having a brisk demand, all grades moving well. Blacks, which dragged with prices from 45c to 50c, are now quoted from 50c to 60c. Colors, particularly the darker shades, are selling from 60c up, with the supply short.

The allied armies are taking so much heavy side upper leather of specified grades, that buyers for civilian shoes are often obliged to substitute when prompt shipments are necessary. In fact there is such a broad market for this leather that stocks of desirable tannages are far too small for the everyday business requirements. Shoe buyers can hardly expect side leather footwear prices to grow mellow under present circumstances, on the contrary it is a fair assumption that late ordering will cost more than are the ruling prices of today.

The kid market in Boston is about what the average dealer might desire. The sales during the last three months included much of the culls and broken lots, so the stocks are clear and new, although for a fact there is not a big supply of anything. Prices rule firm at an average advance of 5c. There has been so much shipped abroad that some of the stores look rather empty. To get down to figures, a good black skin, bench run, can be had from 32c to 40c; finer grades around 60c.

Dark colors are very active and some of the finer grades have sold as high as 90c, although 70c to 80c will get a fair article. The situation is no longer precarious for tanners and dealers, as the sales are good and growing better week by week, which will strengthen prices.

PASSING OF BOSTON
ELEVATED DIVIDEND

Passing of the Boston Elevated dividend on Monday has been so obvious to students of finance that it will not make the same impression upon the financial community as it may upon the public at large. It is a step to which directors have been forced most reluctantly. It has been fully evident for fully a year that the time was rapidly approaching when the \$23,870,000 stock would receive no dividends.

The company for 1917 may show 4 per cent earned for the shares. Of this, 3 1/2% will have been distributed during the current month ending Dec. 31. In 1918 stockholders received 5 per cent, in 1915 5 1/2 per cent, in 1914 5 per cent, and in 1913 the full 6 per cent rate was paid. In other words, not for five years have stockholders received the full 6 per cent rate. The reduction below the full 6 per cent in 1914 was a warning of what was coming.

The constant demands of labor for higher wages in the past several years, together with the rapid rise in the cost of raw materials and other necessities, without any increase in the price of traffic, have given rise to a certain amount of quiet buying in process of the better class stocks, and as there is so little on offer a firm tendency is easily brought about.

The Massachusetts Savings banks now hold \$11,722,000 of Boston Elevated bonds. Unless the dividend therefore is raised to the 5 per cent per annum rate the bonds become illegal investments.

MONTANA POWER
COMPANY'S REPORT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Earnings of Montana Power Company and subsidiaries show these changes:

	1917	Increase
3 mos. gross.....	\$1,506,417	\$22,550
Net after taxes.....	1,047,384	\$13,990
Surplus after charges.....	638,594	\$13,457
9 mos. gross.....	5,140,163	728,442
Net after taxes.....	3,750,405	392,610
Surplus after charges.....	2,718,103	341,467

*Decrease.

LONDON MONEY
MARKET STEADY

Situation Affected by Irregular Neutral Exchange Quotations—Receipts and Expenditures of the Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Irregular neutral exchange quotations consequent upon the tightening of the Entente blockade of Germany, have somewhat affected the London money market during the week ending Saturday, Oct. 27. The tone, however, has been steady, and there has been no shortage of any kind. At one time, in fact, floating credit was so plentiful that business in overnight accommodation was transacted at 3 1/2 per cent. In the discount market the banks occasionally were seen buyers of short dated bills, with a partiality for December maturities. As the end of the week approached, however, the tone in Lombard Street stiffened and rates were less easy. A week ago the release of the Consol and Bank of England dividends caused a temporary plethora of credit, and a very substantial amount of treasuries were repaid in full, the aggregate amount outstanding of this class of government paper was reduced by no less than nearly \$9,000,000, despite the fact that applications in the same period totaled more than \$69,000,000.

At the Bank of England the ratio of reserve to liabilities is up from 18.89 per cent to 19.94 per cent, which is the highest point since the middle of last June. The bullion stock is lower by £238,000, which is somewhat mitigated by the return from circulation of £151,000 of notes. A reduction in "other deposits" of upward of £9,000,000, is the chief cause of the upward move in the ratio of the reserve. There is also a reduction in the item of "other securities" of £9,427,000, which reduces the amount under this heading to a lower level than at any time since February last.

The revenue of the Treasury as shown by the Exchequer accounts, for the week ending Oct. 6, is the heaviest for any seven days in the current year. A very large quota under the heading of miscellaneous receipts, which yield £6,002,000, together with an unusually large sum—no less than £7,394,000—from excess profits tax collections is mainly responsible for the increase. As regards the miscellaneous receipts it is worthy of note that whereas the budget estimate of miscellaneous receipts for the whole year was put at £27,100,000 the sum so far received is £34,432,000. Income tax produced £8,857,000. Expenditure during the same period amounted to £55,906,000 of which £6,014,000 was for interest and about £50,000,000 for supply. Expenditure therefore exceeded revenue by about £36,000,000, all of which, excepting about £3,380,000 which was taken from the cash balances, was raised by temporary borrowing. Treasury bill maturities amounted to £77,962,000, and fresh issues of this type of paper produced £69,169,000. There were £24,000,000 of new ways and means advances issued, and £26,067,000 of other debt was received, probably a further amount from the United States. The new National War bonds produced £3,154,000. The subscriptions to this new class of paper which have been received by the joint stock and private banks will not appear in the Exchequer accounts for 15 days after its receipt by the banks. The six millions mentioned above represent applications through the Bank of England.

The silver market registers another drop in the quotation for the white metal. The downward move this week amounts to as much as 2d. per ounce and has been accompanied by a similar decline on the part of the China exchange. The action of the Italian Government in calling in its silver coinage coupled with the recent restrictions set up by the British and United States governments is said to preface a continuance of the present trend of the quotation.

As already indicated there has been considerable fluctuation in the exchange ratio of most of the neutral countries. Taking the closing figures at the end of the period under review, Holland has moved strongly against London and so have the Scandinavian group. Madrid, on the other hand, has advanced considerably in London's favor, as also has Switzerland. The Russian ruble is stronger. The stock and share markets have exhibited a more cheerful and confident tone, due to the favorable military news from the Flanders front. At the latter end of the week a revival of activity became noticeable in the rubber share department, but mining shares were less active, though the tone remained firm. There is apparently a certain amount of quiet buying in process of the better class stocks, and as there is so little on offer a firm tendency is easily brought about.

According to an agreement reached between members of the grain trade and the Food Administration, the purchasing of corn, oats and rye in the country for export will go back into the hands of the established grain trade, which in turn will sell to the Wheat Export Company for shipment abroad. This company will no longer buy direct from the country as heretofore. The object is to give the established grain trade the opportunity to stay in business and keep the organization intact.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The 97 trust companies in New York State had total resources of \$2,914,064,632 on Sept. 8, date of last call by state superintendent of banks. On June 20, the previous call, total resources were \$2,941,290,554. Total deposits Sept. 8 were \$2,476,770,754, compared with \$2,494,615,124 June 20.

CORN PRODUCTS OUTLOOK
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Corn Products Refining Company plants are now grinding some Argentine corn. In November the domestic crop should be available at lower prices, and this would mean increased operations, bigger sales and larger returns in the current quarter than in July, August and September.

ZINC PRICES STEADY
JOPLIN, Mo.—Zinc ore price is unchanged at \$60 to \$75 a ton. Sales are light, with operators holding on the expectation of higher prices. Lead ore is down \$20 a ton to \$60.

MISSOURI CROP REPORT
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Revised report of Missouri State Board of Agriculture puts corn crop at 284,000,000 bushels and wheat 23,000,000.

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CONSOLIDATED
GAS POSITION

Notwithstanding Expectations to Opposite Effect, Declares Regular Quarterly Dividend

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Despite rumors to the contrary, Consolidated Gas Company last week declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent. Belief that dividend would be reduced was occasioned by decline in the stock to as low as \$3 on Oct. 23, the lowest since March 1, 1907, when the company was in throes of the 80-cent gas litigation.

Another element which aided the decline was repeated statements by officials that the company, under 80-cent rate, was not receiving the 6 per cent return from its gas business which the Supreme Court decreed it should get from its investment.

These statements, however, referred only to the company's gas business. They were stated in connection with the plea of the company that its gas business should support itself; that Public Service Commission, in considering a change in gas standard, should also consider the extraordinary conditions under which the company is operating, and fix a standard that would permit it to earn its just due.

The matter of changing standard from 22-candle power to a heat unit standard was inaugurated by the commission, not by the company. Several hearings were held, and during an adjournment, while the company was considering several proposals offered by Chairman Strauss, the commission made an order fixing the new standard at 650 B. T. U. which could be accepted by the company at its option.

The commission was considered hasty in its decision, it is claimed, as the company was not afforded opportunity to introduce all its testimony, much less a chance to oppose the order. President Cortelyou has appealed the order, and asks the commission to reopen hearings.

The company sought to have a standard of 585 B. T. U. adopted. In petition for a rehearing, Mr. Cortelyou points out that this standard was adopted by Public Service Commission without any change in rates, and that no complaint has been received that the companies have benefited at expense of consumers.

All this matter pertained to the gas business alone. Investors must not lose sight of the fact that Consolidated Gas Company, as a system, owns the largest electric lighting companies in the world—New York Edison Company and United Electric Light & Power Company.

These two companies alone could pay sufficient dividends to the parent company to insure the latter's dividend. In considering earnings of the gas business, it is contended, no cognizance should be given to where the parent company may have its surplus invested.

When the company gets opportunity to present its figures of earnings from gas, under present high operating conditions, it is believed any fair tribunal will see the justice of its claim that higher earnings than possible under the present rate should be permitted.

HARROUN MOTORS
FINANCING PLANS

DETROIT, Mich.—Financing plans for the Harroun Motors Corporation have been completed, and directors have authorized a bond issue of \$1,000,000, which has been used as security for a loan of \$650,000. This sum will be used immediately to increase the supply of parts and materials, making possible increased car production. L. H. Moses, A. L. Harroun and Howard F. Lea, Kansas City capitalists, have been added to the directorate, and will take an active part in the management of the business. Mr. Lea has been chosen secretary-treasurer of the corporation.

NEW YORK TRUST
COMPANY RESOURCES

ALBANY, N. Y.—The 97 trust companies in New York State had total resources of \$2,914,064,632 on Sept. 8, date of last call by state superintendent of banks. On June 20, the previous call, total resources were \$2,941,290,554. Total deposits Sept. 8 were \$2,476,770,754, compared with \$2,494,615,124 June 20.

CORN PRODUCTS OUTLOOK

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Corn Products Refining Company plants are now grinding some Argentine corn. In November the domestic crop should be available at lower prices, and this would mean increased operations, bigger sales and larger returns in the current quarter than in July, August and September.

ZINC PRICES STEADY

JOPLIN, Mo.—Zinc ore price is unchanged at \$60 to \$75 a ton. Sales are light, with operators holding on the expectation of higher prices. Lead ore is down \$20 a ton to \$60.

MISSOURI CROP REPORT

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Revised report of Missouri State Board of Agriculture puts corn crop at 284,000,000 bushels and wheat 23,000,000.

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FINANCIAL NOTES

France was given a loan of \$10,000,000 by the United States, Monday. Prices received by producers for cattle, sheep and hogs, Sept. 15, and chickens, Oct. 1, have gained 52.7 per cent in general average as compared with 1916.

All the lumber mills in Washington and Oregon may be placed at the disposal of the Government for manufacture of airplane stock, as the result of a meeting of the Lumbermen's Protective League, representing 225 mills.

Since the beginning of the war and up to the end of October, new oil companies have been forming, with capital of \$1,218,651,700; new shipping companies with capital of \$399,200,000, and new chemical companies with capital of \$267,058,000.

Railroad equipment buying for war requirements resulted in contracts booked by American builders in October reaching total value of \$155,000,000. Of this aggregate \$125,000,000 worth was bought by the Government. Feature of the month has been orders for 2447 locomotives for export, compared with no orders either domestic or for export in September.

Scripps-Booth Corporation, in increasing its capital from 70,000 shares of no par value to 120,000 shares, has offered stockholders the privilege of subscribing at \$5 a share, on or before Nov. 1, to new stock in ratio of 1-1-10 new shares for every share held. In addition to the new 50,000 shares, 13,000 shares of original stock, unissued, are being offered.

Liberty Loan tabulations were at a standstill at the treasury Monday night, awaiting further reports from federal reserve banks. Officials are confident that the flood of subscriptions during closing hours of the campaign Saturday, carried the loan well beyond the \$5,000,000,000 mark. The treasury will make no further announcement until Thursday, by which time reserve banks are expected to have their reports near final shape.

Japan's imports of iron and steel from the United States in September amounted to \$13,000,000, a new high record, comparing with \$10,000,000 in the previous month, and for the first time exceeding cotton imports from the United States. In the first eight months of the current year imports of cotton from this country aggregated \$30,615,000, or 30 per cent of the imports from this country, while the value of iron and steel bars, plates and sheets amounted to \$36,876,000, or 36 per cent.

Col. J. M. Tarafa, a Cuban sugar producer, says brown sugar is selling for 16 cents a pound in Havana, Cuba, and granulated sugar has disappeared from markets. All raw sugar obtainable has been shipped to England for refining, and shortage will not disappear until Cuban mills start to grind new record crop Dec. 1. Spanish laborers in Cuban fields who formerly were paid \$1.25 a day now demand from \$4 to \$5 a day and are scarce, hundreds migrating to United States because of high wages here. Burlap bags which formerly cost 14 cents each now cost from 60 to 65 cents. One Cuban planter says that if raw sugar dropped to below 4 1/2 cents a pound many Cuban mills would go out of business.

HEAD CHOSEN FOR
GOVERNMENT WORK

Eric H. Ewertz of Wollaston has been selected by Vice-President Joseph W. Powell of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Company to take charge of the immense contract of turning out large numbers of destroyers in record time for the Government.

Mr. Ewertz will assume direction at Squantum with the title of general superintendent. Manager S. W. Wakeman being in general charge of the Bethlehem's shipbuilding interests here. Mr. Ewertz's assistant will be John Nolan of Quincy, another Fore River man.

Mr. Ewertz has already the nucleus of his organization. The force under him must number many thousands of men. He was one of the directors of the Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation recently absorbed by the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Company.

EXCHANGE ON
SWEDEN RISES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Exchange on Sweden has been steadily advancing the last week or so, and now stands at its highest point. At 41 1/2 for cables the Swedish crown represents a premium of about 55 per cent. Exchange bankers are viewing the advance in Swedish exchange with some misgivings, as it cannot be accounted for by movement of merchandise into Sweden. If Sweden is contemplating entrance into the war on the side of Germany, such action of the exchange market would be natural, as it would reflect the calling in of funds invested outside.

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MISSOURI ROAD
CONDITION GOOD

Inspection of System Results in Praise for Property—Crops on Various Lines Are Abundant

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Harry Bronner, chairman of finance committee, on behalf of himself and other directors who have completed inspection of Missouri Pacific, says: "After having covered about 3000 miles of the 7300 of the system, we can unqualifiedly express our heartfelt admiration for the management and physical condition of the property. The wisdom of rehabilitation program of President Bush is apparent on all sides. The high state of efficiency of equipment (and Missouri Pacific is among the foremost of all lines in present condition of motive power and freight cars) has contributed greatly in keeping down 'conducting transportation' costs, the receler during one and one-half years of recelership having rebuilt thousands of freight cars.

"Another gratifying feature is increasing good will of people in the different states. The directors can record no more pleasant incident than the loyalty and patriotism of 16,000 employees who have subscribed to more than \$1,300,000 of Liberty Loan.

"The crops have been good except wheat on western part of the system, and it is expected this business will be further fortified by very large acreage of new winter wheat, which, from present conditions, indicates an increase of about 25 per cent over last year.

"There is every evidence of prosperity over the whole line and we believe all those interested in the property can look forward to the future with confidence."

EARNINGS OF THE
CARBON STEEL CO.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Net earnings of Carbon Steel Company of Pittsburgh in the year ended Sept. 30 were equivalent to approximately \$70 a share on \$3,000,000 common stock after allowing for dividends of \$500,000 first preferred and \$1,500,000 second preferred stock. In 1916 the company earned \$89 a share on the common stock. In the year just closed the company set aside a special replacement and improvement account of \$600,000. It also set aside \$611,000 for excess profits taxes. After allowing for these items and also for depreciation, net earnings were equivalent to approximately \$3 a share on the common stock.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, Oct. 30

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Chicago—J. P. Bittner of W. A. Weabolt & Co.; Essex.
Chicago—J. F. Dunphy of Chicago Catalogue House; Thorn.
Chicago—S. C. Levi of Sels Schwab & Co.; Essex.
Cincinnati—Joseph Ginsberg of W. A. Marx Shoe & Mercantile Co.; Essex.
Havana—Jose Constania; U. S.
Havana—Jose Constania; U. S.
Lancaster, Pa.—J. M. Davidson of Long & Davidson; U. S.
Nashville—M. and G. Kornman of Kornman & Sawyer; U. S.
New York—F. J. Murphy of Perry Dama & Co.; Essex.
New York—W. W. Bowman of Charles Williams Store; 113 Lincoln St.
Philadelphia—H. Halpern of Halpern Shoe Co.; Essex.
Philadelphia—George De Cou of De Cou Bros. Co.; U. S.
Philadelphia—J. I. Meany of J. I. Meany & Co.; Copley Plaza.
Pittsburgh—E. E. Rosenberg of The Pitt Shoe Company; Essex.
Richmond, Va.—C. B. Snow of W. H. Miles Shoe Co.; Tour.
Richmond, Va.—E. H. Hoge of Roberts & Hoge; Parker.
San Francisco—H. W. Grossman of The Emporium; U. S.
San Francisco—J. W. Rogers of Rogers Shoe Co.; Essex.
San Francisco—Wm. Kaufman of Sommer & Kaufman; Tour.

LEATHER BUYERS

Alabama—Berry Bahm; U. S.
Havana—S. Benjamin; U. S.
Lancaster, Pa.—J. M. Davidson; U. S.
London, England—William Box of Samuel Farrows & Co., Ltd.; Essex.
(The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers for call at its headquarters and for information bureau, 168 Essex Street, Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

MEXICAN FUEL OIL EXPORTS

MEXICO CITY, Mexico.—Fuel oil aggregating 1,218,476 tons was exported from Mexico in July and August of this year. This netted the Mexican Government in revenues 1,328,879 pesos.

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of unusual standard. Transients are welcome.
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N. C. MERRILL, Proprietor.HOTEL
PRISCILLA307 Huntington Ave., Boston
EXCLUSIVELY FOR WOMEN
Every room has private bath
and long distance phone.
Prices \$1.50 and upSENIOR DATO ON THE
SUBJECT OF STRIKES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The Matin pub-

lishes an article by Señor Dato in which the Spanish Prime Minister gives his views on the question of a general strike. Señor Dato considers that those who take a strike as the starting point for the study of the economic, social or political problem which has either occasioned the strike, or served as a pretext for those who organized it, make a great mistake. A strike is always the result of a certain state of things, and it is this state of things in all its complexity which must be studied in order to understand the problem which has brought about the strike. When the cause of the strike is confined to the limits of the relationship between employees and employer, that is to say, when it arises from disputes about wages or the length of working hours, the possibility of avoiding the strike can be seen in the means so often employed in manufacturing centers. Arbitration, or a well-planned intervention, at the beginning, even, of the struggle, may provide an arrangement acceptable to both parties. Señor Dato said he was aware that much remained to be done in this direction, more perhaps through adjustment of their customs than by means of legislation, before a better idea of conciliation between two opposing points of view could be reached. Besides this, it must be recognized that the egotism of the employer who brought his industry to a standstill, without thinking of the suffering he might cause to those who got their living by it, is quite as wrong as the egotism of the workers who chose the moment for striking which would be most prejudicial to the general interests of the country.

No doubt, in time, both workers and employers will understand that a change in social ideas must take place before the point will be reached when strikes, rather than being settled, will be prevented by the elimination of the reasons which at present provoked them. If it seemed that this is putting too much faith in social developments it must be remembered that a little while ago strikes were held to be illegal. If this point of view had gradually disappeared from human consciousness and subsequently from the laws themselves, why should they not hope that the development would not stop there? The present prejudices which drive the people to undertake the bitter conflict represented by a strike are no more formidable than those which have already been abolished. These considerations are not applicable to strikes which in some measure to political causes, among which must be placed the recent strike in Spain in which a demand was made for a settlement of the labor troubles and the food difficulty caused by the European war. There are no known precedents for this kind of political strike. No special controversy made it possible to foresee them. They were not undertaken in order to obtain any particular result. They tried by means of agitation and by paralyzing the sources of wealth to emphasize ill-defined aspirations, aspirations not easily realized by such means. For a strike to be general, much is required; perfect discipline, a clear collective consciousness and social education far beyond what at present it is possible to imagine. The attainment of these factors are so far off that no one can even foresee their achievement. The revolutionary optimists themselves agree that it would need more time than they could calculate to develop these factors.

Even supposing, however, that these moral and material conditions some day attain perfection, and that in this way the whole mass of workers becomes united for the attainment of one common end, what good could a general strike do? In such a case there would be no enemies to fight against, for bourgeois capitalism, the scientific Socialists defined it, would be an adversary already beaten. Where, however, asks Señor Dato, would such a victory take the great

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company of workers? For these reasons he held that a general strike, which today would be impossible and tomorrow would be useless, was nothing but a scarecrow whose only danger was that it disturbed public equanimity, and this was not a workers' problem, but a police problem, and from its solution, even if the solution were favorable to them, the workers would gain no advantage for their work. Politics unfortunately had been introduced, and were confusing the workers, by preventing them from seeing that no remedy for the ills from which the country was suffering would be found in disturbing the social life.

TRADE UNIONS MAKE
APPEAL TO WORKERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—In his speech in the House of Commons on Aug. 15, the Minister of Munitions stated that he hoped that negotiations concerning the rates of pay of certain time workers would be completed within four to six weeks from that date, and that leaving certificates would then be abolished.

Among other safeguards against excessive migration of labor the War Munitions Volunteer scheme has been extended to enable men eligible for enrollment who are working away from their homes, to enroll as War Munitions Volunteers and receive subsistence allowance on the usual War Munitions Volunteer conditions, if allocated to the establishments in which they are working. Men who have already enrolled and are working away from their homes, without having been allocated by the Ministry, may also receive subsistence allowance on the same conditions if allocated to their present establishments.

An appeal to all munition workers has been issued by the Trade Union Advisory Committee, which, after referring to the abolition of the leaving certificate continues as follows: "If large numbers of men leave their work suddenly, and a big movement of workpeople takes place, there is danger that the output of urgent munitions may be dislocated, and the men at the front will suffer. We therefore appeal on behalf of the Trade Union Advisory Committee to all workers not to change their employment without definite and substantial grounds, and to show that the output of munitions will not suffer by the abolition of leaving certificates."

Any man who is thinking of leaving is asked to consider these points:

(1) If you wish to leave because of the expense incurred in working away from home, remember that the War Munitions Volunteer scheme has been extended. If you are eligible to enroll under that scheme, and have persons dependent on you, you will be able to get subsistence allowance under the ordinary conditions by enrolling and staying where you are. Ask for particulars from any employment exchange or trade union.

(2) If you wish to leave because you are working away from your home, remember that the Government will now give to War Munitions Volunteers who are, or have been, assigned to employment, free return railway passes to and from their homes for public holidays.

(3) If you feel bound to change your work, you can help your union and the country by giving notice on a form which you can get, either from your employer, or from your local union officials, or from any employment exchange. If you will fill up this form and return it to your local union official, or nearest employment exchange, you will have the best chance both of helping your country and yourself.

(4) Finally, we appeal to all eligible workmen to put their services at the disposal of the Government by en-

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MOTORCYCLES ARE ADMITTED TO PARK

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary of the Interior Lane announces that heretofore motorcycles will be admitted to Yosemite National Park. Heretofore they have not been per-

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100 Rooms, 1 Person \$1.00 2 Persons \$1.50
150 Rooms, 1 " 1.50 2 " 2.00
200 Rooms, 1 " 2.00 2 " 2.50
350 Rooms in Suites with Private Bath
Single, \$1.50 to \$3 Double, \$2.50 to \$5
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Breakfast 50c, Lunch 50c, Dinner \$1.00
Further particulars - San Francisco Office
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THEATERS

Miss Nielsen in "Kitty Darlin'"

"Kitty Darlin'", musical romance after the Belasco play, "Sweet Kitty Bellairs," by Rudolph Friml; presented at the Majestic Theater, under the management of Messrs. Elliott, Comstock and Galt; evening of Oct. 29. The cast:

Mr. Jasper Standish..... Jackson Hines
Col. Henry Villiers..... Edwin Stevens
Captain Spicer..... Frank Westerton
Lieut. Lord Verney..... Glen Hall
Gandy..... H. Jess Smith
Col. Kimbly McPherson..... George Callahan
Capt. Dennis O'Hara..... Worthe Faulkner
Mallow..... Frank Bradley
Lady Julia Standish..... Juanita Fletcher
Lady Bab Fyffe..... Edna Espero
Lydie..... Eleanor Daniels
Lady Beauport..... Patricia Frewen
Miss Kitty Bellairs..... Alice Nielsen

Mr. Friml's "Kitty Darlin'" is a delightful little piece of operetta writing. It is music for a former prima donna to sing, and altogether worth while for an audience of discriminating ear to listen to. The leading rôle is one to show Miss Nielsen to advantage and one to give any good soprano a chance to display her powers. The rôle of Kitty is conceived in true operetta style, making no pretense whatever at grand opera, and being wholly appropriate to a piece in which talking actors have an essential place. The rôle of Lady Bab, too, sung by Miss Espero, is worth an earnest soprano's while. An artist having attained musical fame could look back on the work in a part such as this without loss of pride.

As on the vocal side, so on the instrumental side, the new comedy opera is altogether admirable. The accompaniments to the songs and to the action are composed in the best possible manner for a small theater orchestra. The music of violins, harp, horns and other things is pleasant to hear by itself, and is in proper balance with the voices. The elegance and polish of the orchestral writing are of the very tradition of Auber.

Broadly considered, the music of "Kitty Darlin'" is British in sentiment, sufficiently so, at least, to give illusion to the drama as a picture of manners at a late Eighteenth Century watering place in England. It has a touch of the Irish ballad tune here and there, as in the heroine's "Shamrock Song"; and it has a flavor of the English glees now and then, as in the song of the men of the fifty-first regiment and of the innskilling dragoons in the chamber of Lord Verney. And with the British note is blended something American, though nothing of the barbarous ragtime song.

The piece has substantial music to lean on. Moreover it has what so often operettas lack, a solid background of plot and character. "Kitty Darlin'" has a play behind it which never breaks down or in the slightest degree weakens. Let an enthusiastic music director repeat songs and choruses as much as he will, the play stands up through it all. And the effective comedy situation of the second act—an adaptation of the screen scene of Sheridan—while the climax of the story, is not the conclusion of it. The play demands its third act for its completion.

Miss Nielsen sang with rich beauty of tone and with firm command of her vocal technique. She might have pleased those at the back of the house better had she given a larger volume of tone to certain passages; and she might have given greater pleasure if she had shown more suppleness of execution in certain florid moments of the first act. But she impersonated the Irish heroine with great charm. Mr. Hall, though a little weak of voice, presented the tenor melodies of the work with mastery and gave the portrait of Verney just the right mingling of the soldierly and the debonaire. Mr. Stevens gave a convincing portrait of the colonel of the fifty-first, slightly wanting, perhaps, in historic color, but always vital and in the dramatic plan.

Mr. Warfield in "The Music Master" David Warfield in "The Music Master," comedy drama by Charles Klein, Colonial Theater, Boston, evening of Oct. 29, 1917. The cast:

Here Anton von Barwick..... David Warfield
Signor Tagliacoco..... Auguste Aramini
Mons. Louis Pinac..... Francis Gailard
Herr August Poonas..... Howard Taylor
Henry A. Stanton..... Charles Mason
Andrew Cruger..... William Boag
Beverly Cruger..... Griffith Lusk
Mr. Schwarz..... William H. Barward
Mr. Ryan..... Tony Bevan
Al. Costello..... Louis Hendricks
Jules..... Pickering Brown
Dillon..... H. G. Carlton
A. Collector..... Thomas Gilbert
Mrs. Andrew Cruger..... Eleanor Barry
Helen Stanton..... Hazel Lowry
Miss Houston..... Marie Bates
Jenny..... Helen Weer
Charlotte..... Gertrude Valentine
Octavia..... Shirley Ward

Our taste in plays nowadays is formed by the influence of "crook drama"; it is expectant of settings and pictures after the "new" fashion; it has become accustomed to the strong flavoring of sociological or moral problems; it likes the simplicity of the "natural" style of acting in vogue; it is educated, in short, to almost any kind of play save that to which "The Music Master" belongs. And yet Mr. Warfield revives the piece, and those of us who have seen it before, go again, to laugh and to wipe our eyes, and those of us who have not seen it—there is always a part of the audience at "Hamlet" to whom the play is new—admire the Belasco settings, and become absorbed in the simple story of the lovable professor and respond eagerly to the fine qualities of Mr. Warfield's acting.

So "The Music Master" is kept on the stage through Mr. Warfield's art, and whenever the play is named the actor is associated instinctively with it, and whenever Mr. Warfield is mentioned there comes to mind at once "The Music Master." For the sake of the enduring fame to which Mr. Warfield's talents are entitled it is a pity that his reputation should rest on so slight a play. Maybe some day—and maybe that day is soon—he will stumble on that ideal of all actors, a fine play with a part exactly suited to him. Some actors are content to take the

part and let the drama go; Mr. Warfield, one feels, is not of this sort. This conclusion is reached in part because of the fact that he is perfectly willing to let another character have the center of the stage at times. This is a trait which cannot be ascribed to some stars. With Mr. Warfield one feels that the play and not his part alone is his chief consideration. Of course this presupposes a company the members of which can at times be left to the center of the stage. Such a company Mr. Warfield has. The sprightliness of Messrs. Aramini, Gailard and Taylor and the well-schooled comedy work of Miss Bates deserve all the opportunity that is given them.

Boston Notes
"A Pair of Silk Stockings" is this week's bill at the Globe Theater. Next week the stock company will act "The Argyle Case."

Serjt. Arthur Guy Empey is to touch on new topics in his war lecture at Symphony Hall tomorrow evening. Maj. Ian Hay Beth, author of "The First Hundred Thousand," is to give his new war lecture, "Carrying On," at Symphony Hall, the evening of Nov. 9.

The Copley Theater interior has been redecorated, and the seats made more roomy. A new velvet curtain has been hung and the marquee over the sidewalk has been remodeled.

"The Man Who Stayed at Home" continues its run. The price of seats has been raised, the management announces, but adds that it will pay the war tax for its patrons.

The Castle Square Theater reopened with its new policy of motion picture and musical entertainment last evening. The house has been redecorated and modernized for film showings. The chief picture this week is "The Manxman," a version of Hall Caine's novel.

Miss Mary Pickford's newest film, "The Little Princess," has been released, and promises to rival in popularity her "Rebecca" and "Poor Little Rich Girl" pictures. Miss Pickford is given opportunity to romp through many of the scenes of childish comedy which she does so well, and at one point even acts a slave girl in a visualization of a story of the "Arabian Nights" told by herself, as Sara Crewe to the children at Miss Minchin's select school. Theodore Roberts, as a sort of Bluebeard, is a huge figure of fun in this bright interlude of travesty and fantasy. The rest of the story follows the course of Mrs. Burnett's story, and is as amusing and touching as that story was in the book and on the stage.

"The Star Gazer," a new musical comedy by Franz Lehar, will be presented at the Majestic next week by the Shuberts. The cast will include John Charles Thomas, Beth Lydy and John T. Murray.

Madison Corey will present at the Park Square Theater next week "The Grass Widow," a comedy by Channing Pollock and Renold Wolf, with music by Louis A. Hirsch. Natalie Alt and Victor Morley will head the cast.

Miss Maude Adams will come to the Hollis Nov. 12 with her new and much-admired Barrie comedy, "A Kiss for Cinderella."

SHIPPING NEWS
The schooner *Angie Marshall*, Capt. Manuel Goulart, completed its initial trip today by arriving at the fish pier, South Boston, with 30,000 pounds fresh fish. The vessel is the latest addition to the local fishing fleet, and is modeled after the Henry L. Marshall, a knockabout type, with auxiliary power. The vessel has only been out since Saturday, and stocked about \$2500 for the trip. The craft was built at Essex, registers 56 net tons, and carries a crew of 20 men, and its entry into the fisheries is expected to help out the supply of fish, now recognized as an important item of the food supply of the nation.

Wholesale prices of fresh fish jumped again today, despite arrival of a large fleet of groundfish vessels at the fish pier. Dealers said a heavy demand for fish and the lightness of the total receipts was responsible for the increase in prices. Wholesale dealers' prices per hundredweight: Haddock \$7.50 to \$8.50, steak cod \$13.50 to \$16.25, market cod \$7 to \$8.50, pollock \$5 to \$7.50, large hake \$8 to \$9, small hake \$6 to \$7.50, and cusk \$6 to \$7.50. Arrivals: Steamer *Tide* 125,000 pounds, schooners: Matthew S. Greer 45,000 pounds, Frances S. Grueby 37,900, Ellen & Mary 39,100, Commonwealth 39,100, Reliance 7000, Thalia 10,800, Metacomet 8400, Leonora Silveira 15,500, Pauline 17,000, Rebecca 21,000, Ralph Brown 37,700, Acushla 63,200, Ruth 20,500, Progress 25,100, Angell 18,000, Edith Silveira 19,000, Blanche Irving 4500, Mary P. Goulart 13,000, and Little Elsie 6100.

The schooner *Mary F. Curtis*, Capt. Lemuel Firth, stocked \$32,500 during the mackerel season, just ended, and each of the crew receive \$1898.04 as his portion of the total catch. This is the largest amount ever made by any vessel in this fishery during the history of the mackerel industry, according to the Boston Fish Bureau.

Gloucester arrivals today were: Gill netters about 100,000 pounds fresh fish, mostly pollock, schooners Enterprise from Bass Harbor 1200 quintals cured fish, and British schooner Elizabeth D., from Publico, N. S., with salted herring and codfish.

ROXBURY COMMUNITY FORUM
If the Government would take over the products of the mines and sell them at cost, the workers of Massachusetts would go into the shipyards and put up ships for what they cost. Edward F. McGrady, president of the Boston Central Labor Union, said in a speech at the Roxbury Community Forum last night. "We will continue to strike, no matter what the cost," he said, "until we get a fair proportion of our product. But never will we do anything to compromise the Government in the war."

REAL ESTATE

J. Sumner Draper and Mark Temple Dowling have sold to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the large mercantile property at 64-70 Franklin Street. This consists of a six-story stone and brick building, assessed for \$84,100, together with 6,547 square feet of land, assessed for \$253,300, having a total assessment of \$337,400.

As part payment for the same, the Institute has conveyed to Messrs. Draper and Dowling the mercantile property at 133-135 Pearl Street, having 1579 square feet of land, assessed for \$20,600 together with a five-story brick mercantile building assessed for \$9500 and a total assessment of \$30,100.

Also the mercantile property at 137-139 Pearl Street, with 1509 square feet of land assessed for \$19,700, together with a five-story brick building assessed for \$9500, having a total assessment of \$29,200. C. W. Whittier & Brother represented both parties in the transaction.

Papers have been recorded in the sale of an estate at 222 State Street, extending through to 73 Commerce Street, by Arthur D. Hill and others, as guardians of Julia E. Lovering, to Clinton B. Sherwood. It consists of a six-story brick mercantile building and 1200 square feet of land, all assessed for \$30,000, of which \$26,400 is the valuation of the land. The sale was negotiated by Frederic Vieux, Exchange Building.

IN THE ROXBURYS
John A. Williams has sold to William H. Fanning, deed coming through Joseph H. Bay, the frame dwelling at 447 Dudley Street, Roxbury. There is a land area of 3200 square feet, valued by the assessors at \$35,000, also made a part of the \$6000 assessment. Papers have gone to record today from Nellie B. Balcome to Bridget T. Ryder, transferring title to the frame dwelling at 46 Elgin Street, West Roxbury. This property is assessed for \$3100, including \$400 on the 3512 square feet of land.

ROXBURY BUSINESS LEASE
One of the most important real estate deals that has taken place in the Roxbury district for many years, has just been closed on the property known as the Orienta block, 2148 to 2156 Washington Street, having been leased for a long term of years to C. E. Osgood Co. by Louville V. Niles. The property will be remodeled and reconstructed immediately. E. R. Buffinton & Co., were the brokers.

WEST END AND SOUTH END
Title to an improved property at 14 Lowell Street, West End, belonging to Althea Gabelnick and assessed for \$7900, has changed hands. There is a four-story and basement brick house with 1050 square feet of land. The land carries \$4700 of the assessment. Charles Howitz is the buyer.

John Rahwan has sold to Clarence E. Hill, who has resold to Ellen E. Martin, the 2½-story brick house and 1000 square feet of land at 49 East Dedham Street, South End. Taxed valuation is \$2700, and the land carries \$1500 of it.

John Rahwan has bought a 3½-story brick house and 1800 square feet of land at 19 East Canton Street, from Robert F. Gilson, deed coming through Clarence E. Hill. This parcel is assessed for \$4200, with \$2000 of it on the land.

DORCHESTER TRANSACTIONS
The frame block of octagon-front dwellings at 117 to 119a Green Street, Dorchester, owned by Catherine E. Condon, has been purchased by George E. Sturtevant. The total taxed valuation is \$14,900, which includes \$3900 on 5160 square feet of land.

Adolph G. Pearce and wife have placed a deed on record today to the frame dwelling and lot of land at 15 Virginia Street. It was owned by Margaret J. Curtis and carried an assessment of \$7900. Of this amount \$2500 applies on 5520 square feet of land.

A frame house and lot of land at 79 Morton Street, was sold by the Colonial Associates to Alexander Bernard. In the \$5900 taxed value is included \$700 on 3355 square feet of land.

Ida M. McCoy is the new owner of a frame dwelling at 91 Whitfield Street, assessed in the name of Ella A. Hicks for \$4500. The lot contains 4225 square feet of land valued at \$1000.

Final papers have gone to record in the sale of a lot of land on Leedsville Street, Dorchester, containing 6182 square feet, valued at \$1500. Catherine Tompkins conveyed title to Myles D. Kiley.

BUILDING NOTICES
Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings: The location, owner, architect and nature of the work are given in the order published:

Sycamore St., 81, Ward 23: A. P. Hodgson; brick storage.
Rosedale St., 20, rear, Ward 24: J. A. Ham; frame garage.
Linnet St., 10, Ward 23: Jno. T. Hosford, O. A. Thayer; frame dwelling.
Gerard St., 54, Ward 12: W. F. Smith; iron Co.; alter garage.
St. Botolph St., 235-52, Ward 7: The Boston Arena Co.; alter arena.
Long Wharf, 6-10, Ward 5: Long Wharf Corp.; alter warehouses.

NORTH END MISSION
Special exercises were held at the North End Mission of Boston last night, celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of its founding. John L. Bates, former Governor of Massachusetts, gave an extensive review of the men and women who had made the mission a success. The Rev. A. Z. Conrad of Park Street Church, told of the events leading to the founding of the mission shortly after the Civil War, and added that the times of today were conducive to similar self-sacrificing effort. Other speakers were the Rev. Charles R. Brown of Yale University; Prof. Charles W. Kidder, and the Rev. C. L. D. Youkin, superintendent of the mission for 32 years.

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LEGAL NOTICE
CITY OF BOSTON
Notice of Hearing.
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The Committee on Ordinances of the City Council will give a public hearing at City Hall on Wednesday evening, October 31, at 7:30 in the Council Chamber, on the proposed ordinance prohibiting women under the age of twenty-one engaging in the occupation of bootblacking. By order of the committee.
JOHN F. DEVER,
Clerk of Committee.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
Health Insurance will be the topic of a public hearing to be given by the Special Commission on Social Insurance in Room 461, State House, Boston, on the evening of Wednesday, October 31, at 7:30 p.m. The following questions will be discussed: "What are the causes of sickness best be alleviated? How can medical care for wage earners and others of limited means be provided? What kind of insurance be inaugurated which will prevent financial disaster in case of illness?" WILSON, Chairman. JOHN D. WRIGHT, Secretary.

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MUSIC

Jasha Heifetz, Violinist
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

Jasha Heifetz, Violinist—First public appearance in the United States; Carnegie Hall, New York, afternoon of Oct. 27, 1917. The program: Chaconne, Violin; concerto in D minor, Wieniawsky; "Ave Maria," Schubert; minuetto, Mozart; nocturne in D major, Chopin; Wilhelm; "Chorus," from the opera, "The Song of the March," Beethoven-Auer; melody, Tschakowsky; capriccio No. 24, Paganini-Auer.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Before the American debut of Jasha Heifetz had progressed very far on Saturday afternoon it had become apparent to those present in Carnegie Hall, professional musicians, managers, critics, and about all of the general public the hall would hold, that here was a man who would cause every violinist appearing in this country to look to his laurels. This young man—man by force of will if not in years—negotiated technical tours de force with consummate ease, revealed simply and cleanly the warm beauty of Wieniawsky's concerto, invoked Chopin from Wilhelm's poor arrangement of the D minor nocturne, and toyed with the Paganini No. 24 capriccio as might a workman who knew that the 5 o'clock whistle was impending.

To catalogue his unique technical accomplishments would be a difficult task, and in citing his defects memory somehow fails. Of greater interest it is to record the player's attitude toward his audience. His hearers were intent on patronizing encouragement. He would have none of it; he would play, and abide by the test. He was a little proud, aloof, diffident. The audience accepted him before it heard him play. At the end of the concert he had not accepted the audience at all. His own platform deportment is irreproachable, and he will not make terms with audiences which listen poorly, applaud interminably and at the wrong time, and demand encores before the program has been completed. And further, it would appear from his manner that he has nothing he wishes to give his public but his playing, and that he would prefer to stand alone.

The program was arranged to show in as many lights as possible the player's comprehensive technique. It is unfortunate that of the concert at the musical Ellis Island could not have passed on this phase, so that he could have a certificate framed over the door or printed on the program, and then proceed to a purely musical end, leaving acrobatics for the practice room; but still, managers know that "prodigy" is a more valuable word to them than "artist," in the first analysis and when the latter can be held in reserve.

It will be asked, how deep does Mr. Heifetz go in his musical portrayals? On Saturday he went as far as he wished to go, with that ease and effortlessness that make grace out of rough-hewn technical bars, and it was indicated that he could and would surprise as much in this department as in the other when he chose.

It is unwise to be unduly optimistic in regard to Mr. Heifetz as to the future, perhaps, but he is a young artist of present great technical accomplishment; and more severely musical programs may be looked for, no doubt.

Opera in Oklahoma City
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—The first of the winter's program of music in Oklahoma City was offered by the Chicago Grand Opera Company. Mme. Melba appeared in "Faust" and Mme. Galli-Curci appeared in "Lucia." Five thousand persons from all parts of the State attended each night.

Quartet to Sing
A quartet of opera singers is to appear next Sunday afternoon in Symphony Hall, comprising Miss Mah Garrison, soprano; Mme. Sophie Braslau, contralto; Giovanni Martinielli, tenor; and Arthur Middleton, bass. The program will include solo numbers and selections for combinations of the voices.

Harvard University Music
Public organ recitals by Archibald T. Davison are announced at Harvard University, to be given at St. John's Chapel of the Episcopal Theological

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Arthur Whiting is to give his annual course of chamber music expositions for officers and students of the university in John Knowles Paine Hall, beginning Nov. 22.

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THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

"THE LIARS" BY JONES
REVIVED IN LONDONBy The Christian Science Monitor special
theater correspondent

LONDON, England.—The revival on Sept. 23 of Mr. Henry Arthur Jones' comedy, "The Liars," at St. James' Theatre promises to be one of the successes of the season. The worst part about "The Liars" is its title, as it conveys such a negative idea of the contents of the play, which are, if anything, distinctly positive. True there is a group of ladies who scheme to protect one of their number from the probable dire effects of a trifling indiscretion by building up an imaginary series of events that would not deceive a child, much less a stern idealist; but in view of the things of larger import, such as the struggle of the "straight" man to bring his friend back to a sense of duty, the incident which inspires the title seems insignificant.

In a revival, however, like the present chief interest of some players goes to indulge in comparisons with other days, and certainly this comedy gives special invitation for such exercise. For, as Col. Sir Christopher Deering, Sir Charles Wyndham made one of his most memorable characterizations, as did also Miss Mary Moore in the part of the frivolous but harmless Lady Jessica. But all the brilliant predecessors of the stage could not rob Mr. C. Aubrey Smith of the special distinction he gives the former role in the present revival.

Colonel Deering is admittedly one of the finest conceptions of character in modern comedy, and one which a single jarring note might upset. But Mr. Aubrey Smith held the part in the hollow of his hand. His delivery of Deering's speech to the "fibbers" on the advantage of speaking always the truth as the most comfortable way out of any mess, and his great monologue on duty in the last act, were models of diction and notable examples of how to moralize without preaching. There was humor and humanity, sympathy and sincerity in his conception of the part, and a persuasiveness in his final "Now, come, old friend!" to the straying comrade of many fights that was irresistible.

It is one thing to write a fine part and another to get it acted. Mr. Henry Arthur Jones has been fortunate in his Sir Christopher Deering. He is hardly less fortunate in the casting of the part of Lady Jessica Nevean, and the success of the London revival is undoubtedly due to the ability of Miss Mary O'Farrell to express the many subtleties of character that go to make this thoughtless and capricious little woman, who, it will be remembered, allows an ex-South African hero to drift into a situation that threatened his popular reputation and her good name.

Mr. Langhorne Burton gave an excellent picture of Falkner, the man of daring and action who loves but once and then desperately; but he was so fiercely serious, and Mr. Sam Liversey, who played the husband, was also so violently earnest, that the lady was not promised any more cheerful atmosphere by a change of partner. But then this, perhaps, is the author's irony. The change, like the supposed condition, only existed in Lady Jessica's mind. Indeed, events proved it more or less, for the curtain falls on the forgiving husband about to take his wife out for the evening and pay her all the homage which she had temporarily imagined was to be expected only from another; while Falkner, "the soul of honor," as he had been nicknamed, went off with Deering to do his duty among the wild natives of Africa.

The veteran actor, Mr. Alfred Bishop, whose stage experience dates back to 1855, played his original part of Archibald Coke, a husband of one of the "conspirators," with all the old quiet humor, while another welcomed "original" was Miss Janette Steer as Mrs. Crespin. Another husband, Freddie Talton, who says just the wrong thing before the spreader of scandals, was excellently played by Mr. Sebastian Smith, who did such good work as the arch-pacifist in Mr. Jones' recent venture.

LONDON NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special
theater correspondent

LONDON, England.—The theater of today is apparently in a transition stage. There is a certain restlessness of form and expression that points to an experimental period. What will evolve no one can tell. At present only the lighter side of the stage is affected, such as romance, comedy, and farce. The drama proper has not yet come under the influence. In short, the tendency is to force production into forms other than their original shape (the making of Pinero's farce "The Magistrate" into a musical comedy is a case in point), and for theaters to change their style of entertainment. This all shows dissatisfaction with a traditional state of things. Perhaps there is in this mild upheaval a realization on the part of producers of the meaningless of many of the uses to which the stage has been put lately. And one may be quite sure that the producers in making any change at all are only voicing some silent hint from the play-going public, though both may be unconscious of any outward exchange of views. But in hazy and any statement as to the cause one is confronted by apparent evidence to the contrary.

For instance, to say that the revue has had its day would seem to be debilitated by the success of the pieces at the Alhambra, Empire and other theaters. Yet there is a genuine feeling that this irresponsible type of entertainment is played out, and the fact that the Palace is giving up revue and taking to more serious, if still frivolous, work, supports this idea, and

follows very significantly on the conversion of the Pavilion to romance and the Oxford to a piece which comes nearer musical comedy than revue. As to changing the character of production, the tendency is to call in the aid of music wherever possible. An unlimited field of theatrical enterprise opens, therefore, to the world by the conversion of old plays into musical production. After the transformation, through music of "The Magistrate," it was not long before the realms of romance were invaded, with the result that "Monsieur Beaucaire" has been carried off to Paris and returned in the guise of an opera by M. André Messager.

The fact is that the clear, broad, so-called "old-fashioned" lines on which these earlier plays were designed lend themselves essentially to adaptation for musical treatment, and who knows but what one will see in the near future many old friends of long standing—"The Scarlet Pimpernel," "The Only Way," "Charley's Aunt," "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch"—figuring in some kind of musical garb. But as said above no one can foretell what will evolve from experiments, or whether music or drama will be the gainer. At any rate the present period is interesting to students of the stage as one likely to lead to developments of far-reaching reforms.

"Dear Brutus" is the title chosen by Sir James M. Barrie for his new play which Mr. Gerald du Maurier has promised for Wyndham's at the end of the run of "A Pair of Spectacles." The latter piece, however, comes off on Saturday, Oct. 6, having run a week longer than was arranged, and the Barrie play will follow it in about a fortnight.

Miss Ellen Terry, whose public appearances since her retirement have been hitherto confined to charitable events, entered the Coliseum bill on Oct. 1, when she gave Shakespearean and other selections from her most famous roles.

Next Saturday, Oct. 6, "Cook" at the Kingsway must "look for another situation" as its run there will be concluded. On the following Thursday a new comedy by Capt. Desmond Coke, entitled "One Hour of Life," is down for first performance. The story, we are told, has nothing to do with the war.

The Shakespeare-twice-nightly scheme begins work at the Alexander Theatre, Birmingham, on Oct. 15, with performances of "Othello" and "The Merry Wives of Windsor." Such splendid enterprise in the cause of the best stage can give should stimulate other centers to an effort to counteract the shallowness of much theatrical fare. Faith in the good taste of the public seldom goes unrewarded—vide Sir Thomas Beecham's operatic persistence. Mme. Seraphine Astafieva, who recently appeared with much success in a Swanburne ballet at the Coliseum, has entered into arrangements with an American manager to tour America in a ballet repertory; the proposed tour to include Mexico and Buenos Aires.

NEW YORK NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Four new one-act plays, of full length pieces, and an operetta comprise this week's openings. The Washington Square Players begin their season at the Comedy, presenting "In the Zone," by Eugene O'Neill, "The Avenue," by Fenimore Morrill, "Blind Alleys," by Grace Lattimer Wright, and "His Widow's Husband," translated from the Spanish by John G. Underhill. At the Thirty-ninth Street William Faversham is playing the rôle originated by Gerald du Maurier, in Dion Calthrop's "The Old Country." The production of "The Land of Joy" at the Park Theatre will introduce the music of Valverde, Spanish composer, to America. "The Love Drive," a comedy by Sydney Rosenfeld, which has been shown elsewhere as "Under Pressure," is brought to the Criterion by Klaw & Erlanger, succeeding "Anthony in Wonderland," which Henry Miller has taken off after less than a week's run here. A comedy called "Broken Threads," by Ernest Wilkes, is presented at the Fulton by the Pacific Theatre Corporation. "On With the Dance," opening at the Republic, is by Michael Morton.

"De Luxe Annie" (65 times in New York) has moved from the Thirty-ninth Street to the Port, sending "Mother Carey's Chickens" (40 times), "Peter Ibbotson" (66 times as revived) has left the Republic for the Forty-eighth Street, whence "The Land of the Free" (31 times) has departed. The Dillingham production of "Chin Chin," with Doyle and Dixon, is playing at the Standard.

Miss Marie Doro is to return to the speaking stage Nov. 5, under the direction of Arthur Hopkins, in "Barbara," a romantic fantasy by Miss Florence Lincoln. On the 6th, Messrs. Dillingham and Ziegfeld are to show their new revue, "Miss 1917," at the Century; 20 principals and a Russian ballet, led by Adolf Bolm, are advertised. "Kitty Darlin'" will bring Miss Alice Nielsen to the Casino Nov. 6. "The Barton Mystery" has closed, after 17 performances at the Comedy. A. E. Anson will be Miss Laurette Taylor's leading man in "The Woeful of Eve," another Hartley Manners piece, which succeeds "Over There" at the Liberty Nov. 9. Leo Dittichstein will open his New York season next month in "The King." The Provincetown Players open their season next week with "Night," a poetic drama by James Oppenheim, "Close the Book," a comedy by Susan Glaspell, and "The Long Voyage Home," by Eugene O'Neill.

"THE GAY LORD QUEX"
REVIVED IN BOSTONSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

"The Gay Lord Quex," comedy in four acts by Sir Arthur Wing Pinero, presented by John D. Williams with John Drew and Miss Margaret Illington in the leading rôles, evening of Oct. 23, 1917, at the Hollis Street Theatre, Boston. The cast: The Marquis of Quex.....John Drew Sir Chichester Frayne.....George Pounceford Captain Eastling.....Leonard Wiley Valma.....Violet Kemble Kendrick The Duchess of Strood.....Irby Marshall Julia.....Helen Beaumont Mrs. Jack Eden.....Louise Drew Muriel Eden.....Margaret Illington Sophy Fullagarney.....Margaret Illington Miss Moon.....Nella Jeffries Miss Huddle.....Florence Fair Miss Charney.....Yvonne Jarrett Miss Limbird.....Maxine Macdonald Morgan.....Robert Brinton

The performance of Mr. Drew, Miss Illington and their associates revived clearly memories of the admirable casts in the important plays that Palmer, Daly and the Frohman brothers presented for so many years. Of these producers only Daniel Frohman is left, and he is now interested chiefly in motion pictures. The Charles Frohman estate still directs the tours of the established Maude Adams and Otis Skinner along the lines that brought them to prominence. John Drew, the outstanding actor representative of the 40-year period of the best American tradition, for he was 17 years with Daly and 23 years with Charles Frohman, is now under the management of Mr. Williams, who was in turn many years a Charles Frohman lieutenant. To the part of Quex Mr. Drew brings all his ripe equipment as a polished comedian—a skill in delivering epigrammatic and ironic dialogue, a finesse that slight nothing, and an ever-ready wit, poise, and the instinctive breeding that enables him to be at ease in this British comedy of upper class manners. Playgoers who know Mr. Drew's quality will find themselves seeing and hearing him in the part of Quex even while they read the printed copy of Pinero's play; and of course the effect is heightened and perfected in performance. Miss Illington, too, is well cast, though she is not the model of clear, crisp speech that Mr. Drew is, and at times there seems a little forcing of the ingenuously and appealing nature of this Sophie. One would like to see the part played a little more catishly, but such a version of Sophie would hardly be in tune with Miss Illington's decidedly sympathetic style. There is no gainsaying that she was equal to the demands of the violent conclusion of the great third act, and made much of the second act scene in which Sophie tries to entice Quex into kissing her.

"The Gay Lord Quex" is pure Pinero, a comedy of manners which blends his ability to project well-observed and thoroughly individualized characters on the stage by means of an ingenious intrigue. Pinero in constructing this play was fascinated, of course, by his superbly invented third act, which as a consummate piece of machinery for achieving theatrical effect rivals anything of the sort that Sardou, high custodian of the Scribe tradition of the well-made play, ever evolved. With all its ingenuity, the third act of "The Gay Lord Quex" is drama of the finest sort of which the Scribe formula is capable. "Isen started with the Scribe formula, but eventually worked out of it as Pinero has in the last decade. Both men found that the tendency of the well-made play was to evolve situations that were more interesting than the characters. In their great third act, Quex and Sophie tear veil after veil of pretence, convention and pride from each other, and finally stand face to face, physically, mentally and morally panting. For the first time in their selfish lives they are shaken to the foundation of their characters. Sophie flings away her chance of future happiness to keep her foster sister from marrying Quex, the rake. Quex cries out his admiration for the thoroughbred she is beneath all her surface meanness; is his own callousness pierced, and he chivalrously declares he will protect her good name even as he had determined to protect at Sophie's expense the name of the duchess whose sentimental longing for a farewell supper with Quex had caused the whole mess. "I'll do what I can for you," cries the now marvellous Sophie as, the curtain descends.

That the half dozen curtain calls at the end of this act were heartily demanded, and would be pleasant to say, but not truthful. Had Mr. Drew and his associates given in 1902 the performance of last night, would not 60 per cent of the audience have applauded instead of 40 per cent, as in 1917? The town would have been talking next day about the delicious satire of pseudo romanticism given by Miss Marshall in the rôle of the Duchess. She might last night have stepped out of David's portrait of Mme. Récamier. The comparative coolness of the large audience was not due to questioning of the ethics of the play, for it has none; yet it is artistically moral in the sense that Pinero, even while he condemns nothing, save by implication, condones nothing.

Is the change in the audience due merely to the fact that the Scribe play, be it ever so well made, is outmoded? Is it not rather that with the passing of the Daly-Frohman tradition as a dominant factor in the American theater there has passed also the very audience which that tradition brought into being? That organized Daly-Frohman audience took a conscious enjoyment in interesting plays and fine acting at the same time it responded to the purely objective effect of the play as entertainment. Surely the "crock" farce, which has a distinct following in the American theater today, is only a passing phase in the transition to a new tradition in the American theater. Surely we are to have something better than the bad manners and mixed ethics of the

"comedy" now in fashion. Surely that coming tradition will be founded, like the one that has nearly passed, on plays of good manners and good workmanship, acted by competent. Meanwhile Mr. Williams' worthy revival of "The Gay Lord Quex" will interest all who are conscious that there is an art of the theatre.

"CHU CHIN CHOW" IS
SEEN IN NEW YORKSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

"Chu Chin Chow," a musical tale of the East, told by Oscar Asche, set to music by Frederick Norton, staged by E. Lyall Swete; scenery by Joseph and Phil Harker, London; color schemes and costumes designed by Percy Anderson, London; produced by William Elliott, F. Ray Comstock and Morris Gest at the Manhattan Opera House, New York City, evening of Oct. 22, 1917. The cast:

Abu Hasan.....Tyrone Power Khuzmah.....Albert Moore Musab.....Robert Lee Hill Kasim Baba.....Albert Howson Alcolon.....Kata Condon Francis J. Boyle Marjanah.....Tessa Costa Zahrat-al-Kulub.....Florence Reed Ali Baba.....Henry Dixey

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Usually it is not considered proper for a reviewer to yield to the temptation to use superlatives, and if he were to characterize any particular stage piece as superb, magnificent, or possibly wonderful, he might lose considerable caste among those readers who prefer to see him feign a cautious scholarship by frowning down all enthusiastic praise. Once or twice in a season there comes a justification for letting himself go, and then he is likely to discover that most of the superlatives of his youthful writing days have deserted him because of neglect.

In the present case this is a pity, for "Chu Chin Chow" merits laudatory phrases of an emphatic kind. The production, combining practically all the arts of the theater into a single spectacle, slights none of them, and at times astonishes the spectator by its sheer beauty, a beauty compounded of a myriad of colors and activities woven together into a series of carefully massed and grouped effects. No action, within the memory of this writer, has projected such luxury of scene and dress. The music is so good it will not become tediously popular, the acting in most cases is fully adequate, the handling of the scores of minor personages is an achievement of stagecraft, and the lighting effects are on a par with the rest.

The whole appeal, of course, is directed pointedly at the senses, and one need not expect to be asked to think about much of anything. In one spot, at least, he might wish the presentation on a crass physical appeal were less suggestive of the vulgar, but the striving for so-called realism has overdone more than one slave market scene on the stage in the past. The story grows with the charm of the Arabian Nights, and Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves were never so vividly portrayed. Tyrone Power is a picturesque Chu Chin Chow, Florence Reed finds the rôle of his Nemesis closely fitted to her talents, Henry Dixey is surprisingly successful in providing comedy, and Felice de Gregorio sings well.

THEATER WORKSHOP
ACTIVE IN NEW YORKSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A novel development in the city's theatrical life is the New Theater Workshop, described by its director, Grace Griswold, as a theatrical show window where new plays and players are given an existence when otherwise they might be born to bluish oblivion.

The lack of good stock companies in which the young player may acquire a thorough training in a diversity of rôles and thus become efficient in his technical equipment, the prevalence of long runs, the search by managers and agents for "types" rather than actors—all these have shown the necessity of some laboratory where players may be discovered, encouraged and fed by a varied experience in their work.

The Theater Workshop offers opportunity to the actor, for practice, try-out and performance in parts adapted to his talents; to the producer, for experimentation in new methods of staging; to the playwright, for seeing his plays tried out with competent casts. The scenic and costume design is enabled to exhibit his work, and the manager to select his material in all departments with a minimum risk of disappointment. The public may gain through the extension system of the Theater Workshop a more sympathetic understanding of the art of the theater from a professional point of view. The beginning of this work has been rendered possible by gifts of money and of the time of experts.

The play-finding committee has discovered several promising pieces, and others, including adaptations of foreign drama, are under consideration for production. The associate players, an introductory group to the regular players, are rehearsing a repertory of modern drama and comedy, with alternating casts, so that the players may come and go as they have the time to give to the work. Pieces now ready for bookings are Browning's "In a Balcony," Barrie's "Twelve Pound Love," and Sutro's "A Marriage Has Been Arranged."

The workshop is not intended to duplicate any present activity, but to meet a requirement of the professional stage for which there is no provision. It is hoped by this means, that the traditions of the theater, which are its most precious heritage, may be gathered and handed down as they were formerly in the stock and repertory companies.

"THE OFF-CHANCE"
PLAYED IN LONDONBy The Christian Science Monitor special
theater correspondent

"The Off-Chance," a new comedy in four acts by R. C. Carton, produced by Mr. Percy Hutchinson at the Queen's Theatre, London, on Sept. 19, 1917.

LONDON, England, Sept. 24.—"Dukes and duchesses fill my mind" said a comic song of a few years ago. And they and their like fill the stage of the Queen's Theatre, where R. C. Carton's four-act comedy, "The Off-Chance," was produced on Wednesday last. Few situations are more familiar to playgoers than that of a young married couple, though fondly in love with each other, drifting apart for one reason or another. But make one a duke and the other a duchess, and the case becomes charged with new life and interest. Then let one person be the comic character and let that person be an elderly peeress and you have your laugh before she opens her lips. Yet it is on this comic peruss that the whole piece not only turns as a play, but actually rests as a success. In fact, "The Off-Chance" without Lady Cardonnell would be like "Hamlet" without—well, it would have no point; and without Miss Compton in the part, would have little to recommend it on the score of originality. As it is, Miss Compton as the Lady Cardonnell, whose heart is as sound as her philosophy, whose slangy vocabulary is seasoned with dignity and quiet humor, is likely to attract good audiences. Taking upon herself the task of making the dual marriage bell ring once more in tune "M'Lady" (as her dear, good-natured husband calls her) takes a sporting chance—the "off-chance," by the way—of turning the young duke from his ways and bringing him a suppliant to his wife's side.

The dialogue is bright and smart and abounds in bons mots, and in this respect is even more entertaining than the same author's famous comedy, "Lord and Lady Algy." The best wit and epigrams fall to the lot of Miss Compton, who, as most people know, is in private life Mrs. R. C. Carton, and while she is on the stage a continuous ripple of laughter is heard in the theater, even though some of the sporting wit must be caviare to the general. In its limited sphere there is also true characterization, and each part is so admirably filled that selection is just a matter of relative importance.

Perhaps the next most pleasing part to "M'Lady" is that of the American friend, Cornelius J. Bayne, quite a delightful creation. Mr. Carton realizes the fact that there is no more popular figure in an English play than the American visitor. He is always so full of direct common sense, which he gives out in an uncommon manner, and he is so clean, honest and hearty that even the most fastidious will love him from the start. Mr. Paul Arthur could not have bettered his Cornelius, and his understanding of the part will not be forgotten. As the Duke, Mr. Percy Hutchinson was vigorous, youthful and convincing, and the Duchess of Miss Mary Glynn had a kind of mute charm all its own. As the priggish father-in-law, Mr. J. H. Barnes was excellent, and a capital study of a society rogue, the Major, was given by Mr. Lyston Laire.

After the dramatic failure of Mr. Henry Arthur Jones' new comedy, "The Pacifists," it is pleasing to see such promise for a long run in a piece by another of the "old brigade."

WISCONSIN PLAYERS
APPEAR IN NEW YORKSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

The Wisconsin Players present "The Shadow," by Howard Mumford Jones; "Carlos Among the Candles," by Wallace Stevens; "Neighbors," by Zona Gale, and "On the Pier," by Laura Sherry, at the Neighborhood Playhouse, New York City, evening of Oct. 29, 1917. The players: Robert Donaldson, Samuel Jaffe, James Terbel, Vincenzo Iouclli, Marjorie Holle, Laura Sherry, Diana Deshea, Olga Lee, Diana Camp, Frances Kennan and Mary Wilder.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Symbolism is a rock around which the skippers of the theaters like to nose their crafts, but they need to be expert sailors to avoid wreck. Lord Dunsany himself, who should know whereof he speaks, protests the scholarly struggles to tag a symbol almost to his every line. He uses the theater for story telling, and he tells such good stories that some of them like a moral creeps into some of them. It is only fair to ask Messrs. Jones and Stevens whether they were invoking symbolism to point some noteworthy fact about life, or whether they were simply telling stories. As done by the Wisconsin Players, "The Shadow" and "Carlos Among the Candles," whatever else they may be, most certainly are not interesting stories, and the inference is that the Players present them as symbols. As such, the pieces degenerate into enigmas. Any number of wise persons out front know exactly what each piece is about, but practically none can come up with the right. For to obscure writing has been added stodge, bemuddled acting, with the result that, if "The Shadow" is a significant exposition of universal disillusionment or of the burden of self, and if "Carlos Among the Candles" means anything more than that the Providence which limited a dozen to twelve must have been divine, nobody with a fair measure of common sense could possibly have believed it. Acting of subtlety is demanded if symbolism is to be made theatrically effective. When such acting is obviously outside the talents of a given company, why should they burden themselves, endanger their chance of permanent success and discredit the whole little theater movement by assuming tasks they can accomplish only in part? Does not even the little theater audience tire of assumed graces, approximate worth, spurious fantasy

and all the too numerous idiosyncrasies of empty symbolism?

The Wisconsin Players are to be forgiven for what they cannot do, and praised for what they perform ably. "Neighbors" is the product of Zona Gale's keen observation of village life, and its story of the one touch of humanity which makes a whole neighborhood kin is told with an effect contrasting refreshingly with that of the pair of moonlit brothers which opened the bill. "On the Pier" is dialogue of an obvious sort, for everybody knows by this time that a girl, intending to "end it all," who meets a man, intending also to "end it all," on a pier at night, with heartless New York winking in the distance and some little Wisconsin town murmuring in memory, will finally decide to face the cruel world together.

The best acting was done by Mary Wilder. Mr. Iouclli moves through the four pieces, acquitting himself well. Laura Sherry, also possesses interesting versatility.

HOFFE COMEDY IS
SEEN IN NEW YORKSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

"Anthony in Wonderland," a comedy in three acts by Monckton Hoffe, presented by Henry Miller at the Criterion Theatre, New York City, evening of Oct. 24, 1917. The cast:

Butler.....Alfred Heltzer Herbert Clatterby.....George Riggs Sybil Clatterby.....Marguerite St. John Dorothy Hopple.....Hilda Dorrington The Rev. Julian Hopple.....John L. Shine Mortimer John.....Joseph Kilgour Thelma Silvertree.....Harry McKee Marlin.....Gordon Morris Maid.....Marie de Lachau Sheriff.....E. L. Duane Black Deere.....Will H. Gregory Joe.....Clay Clement Sura Shot Sam.....Claude Daniels All Alone.....Florence Shirley

NEW YORK, N. Y.—There are many of us with such respect for Henry Miller's past accomplishment that anything he might do would command our attention; but if he asks us to take "Anthony in Wonderland" seriously, he has ventured too far. An audience will believe in incredibilities for the sake of a dearly loved hero or heroine, but this particular play is highly improbable without having a single endearing character in it.

The story is of Anthony Silvertree, an attractive young Englishman who falls in love with paintings, Joan of Arc, and motion-picture heroines, but never with real girls. His family is distressed, for unless he marries by a certain date an enormous fortune will be lost. His sisters bring a Sherlock Holmes of heart problems to the house to act as matchmaker, which he does in a most modern and intricate way. He takes Anthony to see a motion picture which he has produced, and, of course, Anthony falls in love with the heroine. Then Anthony is given a sleeping powder and is rushed off to a repetition of the scene he had witnessed in motion pictures earlier in the evening. The same desperadoes give Anthony a chance to save the girl, which he does in a most heroic fashion. Then, under the influence of a second potion, Anthony is returned to his home, and wakes to find his family still playing bridge. His supposed rescue has brought him the ideal girl he had long sought, and he declares that he will never marry any other. Then, all that is necessary is to bring on the same girl, leave her alone with Anthony, and we know that he will marry her, save the fortune, and his relatives will have plenty of money ever after.

If the relatives were at all likable one would want them to be assured a life of luxury or whatever they happened to want; but these characters, whom Mr. Hoffe would have us believe are typical of a certain set in London, make one wish Anthony to stay single and lose the fortune just as he does. The photo play that is introduced is replete with humor. By itself, it stands as a notable achievement, and it should prove a warning to prospective play producers, that unless their play has extraordinary merit, it is not safe to allow Herbert Brenon to direct an incidental movie, for he is likely to take all the honors as he does in this.

A capable company makes the best of unattractive rôles, and ineffective lines are given significance by the careful diction of Joseph Kilgour. Florence Shirley is delightful as the heroine of the motion picture, and later as Anthony's dream girl. Henry Miller, of course, carries his rôle with consummate skill, but one can't help wondering, as he romps through the Wild West scene, just what the Henry Miller of "The Great Divide" thinks of all this.

NEW HERBERT OPERETTA

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Her Frigate, a military romance with France before the war as its scene; music by Victor Herbert and libretto by William Le Baron, was presented by Joseph Weber at the Court Square Theatre, evening of Oct. 22, for the first time on any stage. The piece is playing in Providence, R. I., this week. It maintains the good standards of romantic light opera that marked "Eileen," Mr. Herbert's operetta of last year, which has begun a second season on the road. In the new piece Mr. Herbert has been free to exercise the higher quality of musicianship which he thinks the public is ready for, and his new librettist matches him not unworthily. Mr. Le Baron's work shows a skill that will surprise many persons who do not know of his long experience as librettist of the tabloid musical comedies Jesse Lasky used to present in vaudeville. Donald Brown, a dancer and acceptable singer, heads the cast, with Miss Carolina White, who has had grand opera training, but who is adding her style well to her new and lighter medium. Dallas Welford, a good eccentric comedian, has grateful material to work with.

"THE TORCHES" GIVEN
IN ENGLISH VERSIONSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

"The Torches," drama by Henry Batallie, translated by Charles Andrews, presented by the Shubert and Lester Longman at the Bijou Theatre, New York City, evening of Oct. 24, 1917. The cast: Prof. Laurent Bouquet.....Lester Longman Mrs. Bouquet.....Amy Ricard Dr. Paul Blondel.....John Sainpolis M. Hernet.....John S. O'Brien Dr. Pravielle.....Harry Hadfield Dr. Melhoff.....Julius Epaully Dr. Joubert.....Hudson Liston M. Hervex.....Harry Huguenot M. Horschfeld.....Paul Doucet M. Felsister.....Richard Carlyle The Directress.....Eugenie Tubois Edwige Vouiditch.....Sara Biala Marcelle Bouquet.....Gladys Wynne

NEW YORK, N. Y.—M. Batallie's torches do not flame clearly in the American theater. He is the sort of prophet who is not without honor in his own country; but his prophecies, uttered in an alien tongue, lose the incisive savor of the original. Much of the smoke which shadows what the torches are intended to illuminate is due no doubt to the difficulty with which American thought grasps (if it grasps it at all) what may be called the Gallic flavor of the Batallie drama. Laurent Bouquet for years has steadily progressed out of the strata of sense and emotion into the realm of reason, where the freedom of thought, he believes, will strike from him the shackles of old traditions, so that commonplace transgressions against a commonplace conception of good and evil may lose all their power over him. But he suddenly discovers that the "truth" toward which he has been progressing is not that which will make him free from the claims of sense and emotion, and he lies to his wife when she taxes him with being intimate with Edwige, his secretary. From then until the end of the piece stretches a series of misunderstandings whose value as dramatic material is lessened by the disinclination of the audience to accept what Bouquet evidently thought was the necessity of the original untruth. One doubts the sincerity of a seeker after truth who, under stress, adopts the unreal protection of a lie. There is much argument aimed to support Bouquet's viewpoint, so much, indeed, that M. Batallie appears to go out of his way to present Bouquet as a man to whom many indiscretions should be forgiven, for the sake of his message.

One of the first results of Bouquet's lie is his advice, prompted by Mme. Bouquet, that Blondel, their coworker, shall marry Edwige. Two months later, Edwige, chafed by a loveless marriage, entreats Bouquet to come to her. In converse with a poet who is rising toward the torches (the "ideal") as the result of reading Bouquet's works, Bouquet foresees himself falling from the heights of reason, back into the dark places of emotion and sense. Bouquet goes to Edwige, and of course Blondel and Mme. Bouquet find it out. In a violent scene Blondel denounces Bouquet and destroys the manuscript of Bouquet's great work. Later Blondel wounds Bouquet in a duel, and just before the latter passes away, he exacts from Blondel a promise that he will rewrite the book for the benefit of humanity, a pledge Mme. Bouquet also subscribes to at the end. What benefit humanity could receive from a book written by such a sophist is not at all clear.

If one gets no help from the piece on the ethical side, he can surely gain much by studying its craftsmanship. The cast is excellent. Mr. Longman knows how to make long, sometimes puzzling speeches interesting by use of variety in mood and expression, and his Bouquet is strengthened by an admirable reserve. Miss Amy Ricard presents a finished characterization of Mme. Bouquet. John Sainpolis is a volatile and vigorous Blondel. Sara Biala establishes the illusion of pent-up emotion vividly.

MARGARET ANGLIN IN
"LONELY SOLDIERS"Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Miss Margaret Anglin has begun a producing season at the Little Theatre with "Lonely Soldiers," a comedy by F. Tennyson Jesse and H. M. Harwood, which has pleased London playgoers under its original title of "Billeted," and was reviewed by the London theater correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in these columns Sept. 25, 1917. Miss Anglin has a merry comedy after, not unlike her part in "Green Stockings," which the new piece somewhat resembles in theme as well as in treatment. She acts Betty Taradine, a wife who pretends that she is a widow in order to retain in her house a likable British colonel who has been billeted with her. This placates the vicar's sister, who has taken it on herself to preserve the proprieties in the parish. But straightway Betty's husband turns up. He is a good sort, and doesn't tell. The rest of the piece has to do with Betty's reconciliation with her husband, from whom she has been estranged since they quarreled over her extravagance. Miss Anglin highly amuses her audience as Betty, the part played in London by Miss Iris Hoey. Good support is given by Edward Emery as the husband, and Langdon Bruce as the colonel.

PRAIRIE PLAYHOUSE SEASON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

GALESBURG, Ill.—Although unable to secure a technical director, the Prairie Playhouse will soon start another season of little theater productions under the supervision of the company officers. Instead of season ticket holders, the Playhouse will depend this season on the public's support of individual performances.

THE HOME FORUM



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Jane Austen's Village, Chawton, England

"If you must read novels all the time," said Ernestus to Fragilla, "why don't you take a turn at Miss Austen? There is a noble library of great and charming works of fiction; and story-telling, from Homer down, is one of the delights of the world. But since, dear madame, Homer is at your service, why should you put up with Tupper and Haynes Bayley? So,

when there are such scores of good novels, why should you waste time over Laura Matilda, when you can have Miss Austen, for instance, to tell you stories?"

It was an amusingly fruitless question. Dr. Holmes used to say when any auditor slipped away from a lecture, "Well, some people can only hold a gill; others can take a pint, or

quart, or even a gallon; but when the gill measure is full, you cannot pour in any more." So it is with novel readers. You cannot pour a gallon into a gill measure. The mind which is satisfied with a dime novel will not care for George Eliot or for Walter Scott, still less for Balzac or Thackeray. It is hard to see why Fragilla, who reads a novel for the sake of reading a novel, should not like Miss Austen's stories; the only thing perfectly clear is that she does not. No writer of novels, however, has been more highly praised by those whose praise is fame. Macaulay delighted in her novels; and just now a critic says of her, "As long as novels are read at all, Miss Austen's stories will be resorted to for amusement by the more intelligent, and probably they were never at any time to the taste of the unintelligent."

Yet, again, why not? They are perfectly simple and intelligible. The course of the tale is not clogged with description or moralizing. . . . The very finish, the cabinet and microscope completeness, facilitate the comprehension and the enjoyment of them by unintelligence; while the

shrewd humor, and the neat touches of characterization, and the portraiture of certain aspects of English country life and society, commend them to the most intelligent.

When Ernestus asked Fragilla if she could explain her indifference to Miss Austen's novels, the damsel answered that there was no excitement in them; that they were humdrum, old-fashioned stories of a stupid society—in a word, that they were not sensational. It is true, and it is true of Scott; but that very fact is the secret of their tenacious hold upon our admiration. It is the singular beauty of form which preserves them; and the essential of literary art can be studied nowhere better than in Miss Austen's works. We do not mean that the whole charm lies in treatment. . . . Miss Austen's art is not less in the choice than in the treatment. She does not indeed carve the "Moses" with Michael Angelo, but she molds the delicate cup, she cuts the gem. When Ernestus parted with Fragilla, he took down "Pride and Prejudice" and verified all that he had thought and said of Miss Austen.—George William Curtis.

The Chamber of the Tree

Nothing in all Homer pleases me more than the bedstead of Odysseus. I have tried to turn the passage describing it into English verse, thus: "Here in my garth a goodly olive grew; Thick was the noble leafage of its prime, And like a carven column rose the trunk. This tree about I built my chamber walls,

Laying great stone on stone, and roofed them well. And in the portal set a comely door, Stout-hinged and tightly closing. Then with axe I lopped the leafy olive's branching head, And hewed the bole to foursquare shapeliness, And smoothed it, craftsmanlike, and grooved and pierced, Making the rooted timber, where it grew, A corner of my couch. Laboring on, I fashioned all the bed-frame; which complete, The wood I overlaid with shining gear Of gold, of silver, and of ivory. And last, between the endlong beams I stretched Stout thongs of ox-hide, dipped in purple dye."

Did anyone ever imitate the admirable precedent? Were I a young man, and an owner of land, assuredly I would do so. Choose some goodly tree, straight-soaring; cut away head and branches; leave just the clean trunk and build your house in such manner that the top of the rooted timber rises a couple of feet above your bedroom floor. The trunk need not be manifest in the lower part of the house, but I should prefer to have it so; I am a tree-worshiper. . . . And how could one more nobly symbolize the sacredness of Home? There can be no home without the sense of permanence, and without home there is no civilization—as England will discover when the greater part of her population have become flat-inhabiting nomads. In some ideal commonwealth, one can imagine the Odyssean bed a normal institution, every head of a household, cottager or lord (for the commonwealth must have its lords, go to!), lying down to rest, as did his fathers, in the Chamber of the Tree.—From the private papers of Henry Ryecroft, edited by George Gissing.

Women on Norwegian Farms

"In Norwegian farm life, women take their full share of hard work, and indeed more. In summer time from early morning until late at night the women have but little, if any, leisure. In addition to the housework," writes Thomas B. Wilson, "the wife and daughters have to help in the hay-making, if they have not gone to tend the cattle at the sater, and haymaking, especially in rainy weather, needs very constant attention. The farmer cuts the grass either with his small scythe (ljaar), which is admirably adapted for rough and uneven ground, or, if he has more level ground, and can afford it, with one of the cheap American mowing and reaping machines which are now so common in Norway. When this is done the women and children busy themselves in placing the grass on the long heifer which are erected in the fields. They consist of poles stuck into the ground at intervals of a few yards, and rows of wire or strong cords connecting them. On these the newly mown grass is placed and left to dry. It has to be turned occasionally, so that all parts may be exposed to the sun and air. This is a method of saving hay admirably adapted to a country like the western parts of Norway, where heavy rain frequently falls, as the grass is kept off the ground, and much may be brought in safety to the farm, which if it had been left on the ground, would either have been altogether lost or only fit for bedding cattle."

"When the reaping of the corn comes on, the women are no less actively employed in binding the sheaves and carrying them to the long poles, about ten feet high, fixed in the ground, on which the sheaves are impaled, one above the other. This quaint and useful way of drying corn produces a very weird effect when seen at night, as the fields appear to be peopled with rows of gigantic ghostly figures."

"Another harvest of an unusual kind may be noticed in some parts of Norway. The necessity of providing as much food as can possibly be obtained for the cattle during the winter leads to the stripping of the mountain ash or rowan trees. A curious appearance is given to the countryside at the end of August in those parts where they use these leaves. Here too the women do the work. Each leaf is pulled off, and the beautiful clusters of red berries are all carefully collected and stored for winter fodder. These 'bare, ruined choirs' where once the sweet birds sang' look very strange, standing without a leaf, while the other trees around are still covered with their green foliage. The young shoots of the birch trees are also cut off, and kept in small bundles for the sheep. When the hay crop is removed from the heise its place is taken by the potato haulm, which is carefully dried and stored for bedding the cattle."

Jessie White Mario Visits Mazzini

historian worthy of the lofty theme."

"My first visit to his tiny room in Cedar Road," she writes of Mazzini, "remains ever present in my heart and vision. Birds were flying about the apartment, a few lilies of the valley stood in a vase on the mantelpiece, books and papers were scattered everywhere, and there, writing on his knee, on the smallest fragment of the thinnest imaginable paper, sat Mazzini. He rose at once: his hand-grip and luminous eyes fascinated and encouraged you, yet filled you with momentary awe. But the simple greeting, the gladness shown in welcoming 'one more volunteer to the noble band of English workers and lovers of Italy,' put all fears to flight, and soon he was talking, and I was listening as a student to a master anxious to convince, but not in the least desirous of imposing his convictions."

"From notes made directly I left Cedar Road, I quote some of his words: 'It was a mistake to suppose that the "Party of Action" was opposed to the intervention of Piedmont in the liberation of Italy: Piedmont's assistance was necessary, but it could not initiate; revolts, revolutions were inevitable, the people suffered too terribly to be silent and submit; all that their leaders could do was to direct and combine their efforts; failures were inevitable, and enormous sacrifices must be made before a people, enslaved for over three hundred years, then bartered and sold to suit the convenience of despotic powers, could achieve their end and conquer their liberty, and still more, their unity. But 1848 and 1849 had proved that the will to achieve this existed in all the populations, and that the courage to do, to dare and die, was not lacking. Since the failure of those two years, due to many causes—chiefly to the unhindered intervention of Austria and France, the help given by England to monarchical Piedmont exclusively, and to the lack of organization among the Italians themselves—an entire change has been wrought. The conviction that only the expulsion of all foreigners, the abolition of the temporal power of the Popes, the fusion of all the Provinces into one, could effect the real emancipation of the country, had taken root in the nation; they did not trouble themselves about the future form of Government, and, once free, they would decide on that according to circumstances.'"

"But can a great general revolution be organized and carried on with two foreign armies in occupation, with the determined efforts of Cavour to keep down revolutions, and with most

of the old leaders apparently willing to leave all initiative in his hands?" I interposed.

"Lombardy will go on attempting; you see, she gives no quarter even to Maximilian, though he is doing all he can to win the Lombards over; the restoration of the sequestered property, the amnesty granted, have no effect. Sooner or later the revolution will be successful in Milan, then Piedmont will step in and annex Lombardy and Venice. But the rest of Italy will not remain quiescent. Look at Naples and the monthly, almost daily, revolts that happen there; look at Sicily, deploring her error in remaining isolated in 1848-49. See how even your Government recognizes the impossibility of the continuance of the present state of affairs."

"But," I remarked, "the King of Naples laughs at moral suasion; he has Austria, and apparently Russia, on his side, and England will not wage war against him!"

"The 'Friends of Nationalities' can work on public opinion, for the English are disgusted with the termination of the Crimean War, as they see they went to work on a wrong basis; that if they had helped the Poles, Hungarians, and other oppressed nationalities to rise against Austria and Russia they would have formed the best barrier against the Turks."

The Ground We Trod Was Meadow

The ground we trod was meadow, fertile land New trimmed and levelled by the mower's hand. Above it grew a rude, rude, steep and high. Which claims a kind of reverence from the eye: Betwixt them both there glides a lovely stream. Not loud, but swift: Maeander was a theme Crooked and rough: . . . This side the open plain admits the sun To half the river; there did silver run; The other half ran clouds, where the curled wood With his exalted head threatened the flood. How could I wish us ever passing by And never past; now Newark is too nigh: And as a Christmas seems a day but short, Deluding time with revels and good sport. So did these beautiful mixtures us beguile. And the whole twelve, being travelled, seemed a mile.

—Bishop Corbet.

Insinuation

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE tortuous, winding ways of evils intent are admirably described by the word insinuation. As generally used this word certainly conveys the impression of a creeping thing, artfully introduced for an equivocal purpose. The insertion follows sinuous lines, the suggestion gains good will by hints and innuendoes, is persistent in ingratiating itself, poses as prepossessing. It is the special hope of evil insinuation to convey imputations of an injurious nature by oblique methods, without making direct charges. In conversation insinuation makes constant use of expressions like, "they say," or "it is reported." This enables the insinuator to remain in hiding while putting forth the mental asphyxiating gases, explosive bombs or stupefying vapors of relentless hate. The only possible advantage in analyzing these sinuous byways of error, under the guidance of the light of Truth, lies in the healing which may result from doing this: Evil suggestions entertained, as every Christian Science practitioner understands from personal experience, result in sin and sickness, therefore, it is profitable to let Truth uncover the modus operandi of insinuation. In a paragraph of special power in her "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 210), Mrs. Eddy declares, "Christian Science never healed a patient without proving with mathematical certainty that error, when found out, is two-thirds destroyed, and the remaining third kills itself. Do men whine over a nest of serpents, and post around it placards warning people not to stir up these reptiles because they have stings?" And later, on the same page, we find: "The wisdom of God, as revealed in Christian Science, brings the serpent out of its hole, handles it, and takes away its sting. Good deeds are harmless. He who has faith in woman's special adaptability to lead on Christian Science, will not be shocked when she puts her foot on the

head of the serpent, as it biteth at the heel."

It is the purpose of scientific Christianity to preach the Gospel to every creature and to extract the sting from every word which harbors a sting. The shrewdness of the evil-minded will mentally try to monopolize and even audibly sweep conversation into its own channels through insinuation, thus creating a current which flows toward self-aggrandizement. This tendency can be counteracted by the alert Christian Scientist who knows that the reality of being admits no selfishness but glorifies man as reflecting God and expressing divine qualities only. Jesus, speaking from the standpoint of the only true man, said, "I and my Father are one." On page 26 of Science and Health we read, "The Christ was the Spirit which Jesus implied in his own statements: 'I am the way, the truth, and the life'; 'I and my Father are one.' This Christ, or divinity of the man Jesus, was his divine nature, the godliness which animated him." Thinking or uttering thoughts of spiritual exactness, proceeding from the divine Mind, thus nullifies the process of insinuating false suggestions.

The susceptibility of parents who are thinking of their children in such a way as to outline their careers and, if it were possible, to deprive them of the necessary freedom to unfold properly, often acts as insinuation. Mortal mind is thus given an opportunity where it may attempt to hedge those careers about with limitations which may conform to the world's beliefs but will miss the necessary joy of "the glorious liberty of the children of God," and perhaps prepare the way for the disappointments in life which generally end in disease and death. Oppose this habit of insinuating personal control with the facts of man's real being and the sting is extracted and the Gospel preached.

In business life the insinuation of

evil suggestions needs to be met courageously by right understanding. A vague intimation of poor credit, of approaching changes or stagnation may induce distrust and wreck a prosperous business enterprise unless it is saved by the spiritual correction which comes from recognizing God's illimitable bounty and never ceasing activity.

In the experience of church work evil insinuation may be induced to play a regrettable part unless the selflessness of spiritual identity pervades the ranks of the church members. A hint dropped here and there against some one may suffice to turn the unthinking against a valuable worker. Appearances are deceptive. A practitioner, on an errand of mercy bent, may be mistakenly accused of indiscretion, or mad ambition, of taking personal control, or neglecting duty. Those who take the risk of judging erroneously are apt to spread innuendoes, not to say lies, in trying to explain the affairs of others. The corrective is found in minding one's own business, by attending to God's business, and so escaping mortal mind's insinuation. Even the writing and safeguarding of Science and Health, a work which has blessed mankind immeasurably, were not entirely free from the attempts of evil insinuation, as we read on page 36 of "Retrospection and Introspection": "Five years after taking out my first copyright, I taught the Science of Mind-healing, alias Christian Science, by writing out my manuscripts for students and distributing them unsparingly. This will account for certain published and unpublished manuscripts extant, which the evil-minded would insinuate did not originate with me."

The observer of the world war is constantly upon the track of insinuation used as a mental weapon to attempt to divide the ranks of a righteous army, spoil the cooperation of natural allies, or to induce trust where temporary distrust is necessary. The working Christian Scientist must extract the sting from these intentional innuendoes and prove them harmless. Right motives need to be protected from the persistent attempts of the carnal mind to insinuate a false point of view. The real metaphysician soon learns how truly Shakespeare pierced the mask of human mentality when he wrote, "There is nothing either good or bad, but thinking makes it so." To attain the truth about God's ideas removes the misnomer which the Adam belief has placed upon them and makes harmless the serpent of insinuation.

Texas Earth and Sky

"Texas was unlike what I expected. I had a notion of a flat plain covered in May with wild flowers; but I had not at all apprehended the character of the Texan landscape," writes E. S. Nadal, in his book of essays called "A Virginian Village." "I did not see the cactus or the interminable mesquites looking like orchards. I knew there were flowers but I did not see the endless stretches of blue and yellow, or smell the odors which would be too powerful if they were not so essential to the country and so impossible to escape. There are a great many hills. There is a great deal of flat country in Texas, but there is

also a great deal of rolling and broken country. . . . There are no forests, it is true. Beyond the mesquites which cover the country, there are only the dark green of the live oaks and pecans scattered at wide intervals.

"But the country has its own beauties. Many of the streams are clear. The Brazos and Trinity are muddy rivers, but the Concho is as clear as a mountain brook. The landscape becomes gay and brilliant as the afternoon advances and a bold and ample light is shed over it and the profuse grasses are swept by the winds. The verdure with which the late spring enriches the horizon rests upon it like a mirage. This verdure is peculiar. It is of a bright emerald hue, and has a sheen upon it like that upon the rind of green fruit but much stronger. This appearance is very rank and looks as though it would come off upon your hands. Into this the colors of the sunset infuse many fresh and delicate stains. I have never seen a country where the sunset has a more softening and transforming effect than it has here."

"Owing, perhaps, to the absence of tall trees, the sky seems very high and remote. During the closing moments of the day the heavens have been preparing for the reception of the stars, and have taken on a soft, deep bloom like that of purple flowers. No light has yet appeared in those lofty spaces, but while you have not been looking, a star has wandered hither with timid and hesitating step, and taken its modest station in the spotless purple expanse. Soon a bolder and larger one, remote from the first, hangs, a yellow spot, above the scene, and contributes its golden infusion to the vast chromatic pageant. Now for some moments the face of nature is gentle and pensive. . . . Faster and faster the stars are projected from their depths, the glint of their fine points at first faint and pale, but strengthening with approaching darkness. Now go within doors for an hour and return, and you are astonished at the thick array of bright objects that crowd and jostle each other in the wide domain on high. You look upward and behold them where they glow with ever-increasing energy, and shine with simple vainglorious magnificence, and silently triumph with an ostentation and a splendor of self-assertion unknown elsewhere."

I Climb the Mountain

I climb the mountain of Tysu-I. I look down on clear rivers. Coldly the Syan speeds along, cold as it widens to meet the sea. Clouds break into autumn tints, the skies are flaked with golden foam. I am now in the foreign regions of Tsin and U; and countless are the miles of the trackless way, brushed by the wings of birds alone, lying between me and my native land. Now with its half-disk leaning upon some island sets the evening sun. The lake is beginning to glow. There soars the moon from the rim of the far-off sea. All my thoughts are plunged into the hardy loveliness of autumn tide. —Li Po (Rendered by L. Cranmer Byng in "A Feast of Lanterns").

No Sliding Up Hill

There is no such thing as accomplishing a righteous reform by the use of "expediency." There is no such thing as sliding up hill. In morals, the only sliders are back-sliders.—Thoreau.

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"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., TUESDAY, OCT. 30, 1917

EDITORIALS

"Delenda Est Carthago"

IN THE intervals of his massacres, whether in Anatolia or Syria, the Turk has had time to count the cost. As the days go by, and it becomes manifestly more obvious that the fortunes of the Central Powers are waning, he contemplates with increasing dislike the German hold upon his country, whilst he begins to wonder whether the massacres have been fraught with all the immunity to himself which he was led to anticipate. That portion, therefore, of Pashadom which is not irretrievably committed to the murders of the Armenians and Jews, begins to look more and more askance at Berlin, and more and more in the direction of the pro-Ally minority in the country, which has been silenced ever since the day when Enver Pasha sent the Turkish fleet to the bombardment of Odessa.

Enver himself would probably never contemplate a surrender to the Allies. He is too severely compromised in the Armenian massacres for that. Besides he is a German to the core, by which is meant that his instincts of government are those prevalent in the Central autocracies rather than among the allied democracies. But with Talaat it is a little different. He lacks Enver's fanaticism. He turns almost naturally towards the point of safety, with the result that at the present moment, though he is as deeply involved as Enver in the Armenian massacres, he has begun to look somewhat restlessly over his shoulder in the direction of London and Paris. If Talaat were once convinced that Germany's was a lost cause, and if he once began to believe that it was possible for him to escape from his own past, by making terms with the enemy in the gate, there is no reason to suppose that he would hesitate for one moment in so doing. At the same time, though Enver and Talaat represent, for the moment, the power of the Caliph, inasmuch as they have the full support of the German bayonets, none the less, there are other statesmen in Turkey who, though during the Dummvirate they have ceased to count for anything, would, by the slightest turn of the political wheel, be brought to the top with the same suddenness with which Enver and Talaat would be submerged.

It is the object of all those elements in the Empire, then, which have never believed in, or which at all events have lost their trust in the power of Berlin, to combine in order to purchase the territorial integrity of the Ottoman Empire by means of a separate peace with the allied powers. Such a peace they recognize is hopeless, as long as Enver, with his German bodyguard, dominates the situation. But a revolution could unmake Enver as a revolution made him, and so, in the tangled skein of Turkish politics today, the revolutionary plays his part. A revolution, at the same time, would be of no use to the Turk, unless he could depend upon the willingness of the Allies to forget the past, and so the revolutionaries are endeavoring to bring about a repudiation of the Dummvirs, if the Dummvirs will not or cannot make terms upon their own account.

The aim of all these Turkish elements is to preserve the integrity of Turkey. In order to do this they are willing to promise anything. And they have already made their first step towards applying a coat of white-wash to themselves and the country, by the effort to father the Armenian massacres upon the Kurds. Now it may as well be said, quite distinctly, and at the very beginning, that this will not do. Every available man in the Ottoman Empire has been called up for active service. The Kurds are as much a part of the Ottoman forces as the Jews, the Armenians, or the Arabs. If the Kurds had attempted to betray the Turkish military posts, they would have been dealt with precisely as the Armenians were dealt with for happening to possess more money and a wider civilization than Turk or Kurd. And supposing, for one moment, it could be proved that the Kurds were guilty of the Armenian massacres, they were guilty of them as an organized Turkish force, under control of the Government in Constantinople, and intrusted with the protection, if that is the cynically correct word to use, of the Armenian villagers. The simple fact, and the damning fact, is that Talaat himself declared that the Armenian question was being settled by leaving no Armenian question to settle, and consequently, if the Kurds have been the butchers employed, there is no escape from the fact that they have been employed under Turkish authority, and have acted under Turkish instigation. But the fact is that the evidence of those on the spot is to the effect that the Kurds were not the culprits. A Kurd is a bloodthirsty savage enough, but he is sufficient of a soldier to respect the life of a surrendered enemy, whereas it has always been the method of the Turk, throughout all the centuries, to first obtain the surrender of his prisoner, and then to violate his pledge, and murder him.

The simple fact is that the Armenian massacres were undertaken partly, as Talaat declared, to get rid of an awkward question; partly, in a spirit of pure plunder, so as to acquire the riches of the richest part of the population; and partly, in order to clear the line of the Bagdad Railway and the great caravan routes for their exploitation by the Sublime Porte as concessions or settlements.

The chief object, unquestionably, was to get rid of the Armenians, and so finally to dispose of the "claims of the Armenians to autonomy in Asia Minor." It is always, however, a difficult thing to destroy a nation, and, in spite of every abomination it was possible to practice, a large body of Armenians escaped, and these Armenians, with the assistance of the Armenians in other parts of the world, amounting in all to some four millions of people, are now more loudly than ever demanding the foundation of an autonomous Armenian state between the Baltic and the Mediterranean, and from Kaisarisch to Mount Ararat. If the powers could be

induced to listen to such an idea, then of the Ottoman Empire, it would have to be recorded, "Delenda est Carthago," an end must be made of Carthage. It is the foundation of this state, beyond most things, therefore, that the Turks, who are endeavoring to engineer a separate peace, are intent on preventing. If they, in turn, then, could induce the powers to agree to a separate peace with the Ottoman Empire, on the terms of its withdrawal from the conflict, in return for a guarantee of its territorial integrity, then truly it might be said of autonomous Armenia instead, "Delenda est Carthago." Nobody knows this better than the Turks, unless it be the Armenians. It is, consequently, naturally with something akin to consternation that the Armenian hears rumors of these negotiations for a separate accommodation of the Allies with Turkey. Armenia has been the sport of the Turk for centuries. Now, at length, after suffering atrocious persecution, the scattered people of the country see, in the doom of the Turk, the opportunity for the renaissance of their nation. A little while ago it seemed that nothing could prevent this, but the old Greek saying, that "there's many a slip betwixt the cup and the lip," might have been invented to apply to blighted political aspirations. And it is, therefore, not to be wondered at, that the Armenians are filled with alarm at the reports that they are once more to be bought and sold, and that the Turks are to be allowed to escape the consequences of their deeds by a new treachery, this time to their present allies.

Why Things Are Scarce

THERE is no "famine," or sign of "famine," or excuse for anticipating or talking about "famine," of any kind, in the United States. The country is a land of plenty, and it should be too grateful for its blessings to listen to those who proclaim "shortages" of supply in their efforts to hide or excuse economic blundering or wrong intentions. If the products of the soil, the mines, and the forests were conserved and distributed as they should be, there would be no need, in the United States today, for food or fuel commissions. Products are scarce and high either because they are cornered or hoarded, as cotton and sugar were recently found to be, or because they are excluded from the natural channels of trade and from the markets by a wholly inadequate distribution system.

Let us pass over the 1,000,000 bales of cotton found hidden, the other day, while a cotton "famine" was being proclaimed, and the 10,000,000 pounds of sugar found to have been concealed while a sugar "famine" was being heralded, turn away generally from economic crimes against the public, and face economic shortcomings for which the public must, whether it will or not, take its share of responsibility.

Never were greater quantities of potatoes grown in the United States than were produced this year. Yet there was a potato "famine" in certain parts of the East last week, which, however, in response to the indignant demands of consumers, was "relieved" by the timely arrival of several trainloads.

There has been a sugar "famine" in the country recently. Housewives have, as a rule, been unable to purchase this commodity for some time, save from hand to mouth. Many consumers of sugar have been on the verge of a panic. They have been told that the supply was practically exhausted, and that, unless "relief" should come from abroad, or from Cuba, or Hawaii, it would give out completely. Now it is learned that 200,000,000 pounds of Louisiana cane sugar was contracted for on Wednesday, and that this immense purchase will begin moving within a week to "relieve" the sugar "famine" in the Eastern States.

Recently the price of eggs, in New York and in other cities, has been shooting up to midwinter altitudes, because of their scarcity. On Wednesday, six carloads of eggs arrived in New York just in time to avert a threatened "famine" in this commodity. And so it goes, all along the line. There is always, in these late days, "threatened scarcity," and "threatened famine" in food-stuffs, but the time has very seldom been known, since these fashions set in, when anything needed could not be bought by those who could and who would pay the price.

There are minor and incidental causes, of course, for "scarcities" and "famines" in the most fertile and productive agricultural country in the world, but the one principal reason for them is the failure of the nation's distributing system to bring products expeditiously and cheaply to consumers. There is plenty of grain and meat; there are plenty of vegetables; there are plenty of sugar-yielding plants; there are plenty of eggs; there is plenty of butter and milk; there is plenty of everything; but it is neither regularly, expeditiously, nor evenly distributed.

The distribution system which the United States puts up with, besides failing utterly to keep the prices of food-stuffs at anything bordering on a common level, or at anything like a reasonable standard, affords constant temptation and inducement to the speculator, the manipulator, and the monopolist.

It would pay the United States to invest a billion dollars in the establishment of a distribution system that would effectually distribute. It would pay the United States Government to give the railroads of the country a billion dollars, on a guarantee that they would furnish such a system.

Education in Wales

EDUCATION in Wales is now going through a phase, as far as a large section of the community, especially in the south, is concerned, which cannot fail to occasion serious concern to those who recognize its harmfulness. As was pointed out in a recent official report, the comparatively late development of industrialism in Wales has hindered the growth of such working-class organizations as the cooperative movement, whilst university extension lectures, or similar efforts, have made no direct appeal to the Welsh workers. The place of all these movements has largely been taken by the propaganda of the Independent Labor Party, which has many branches in the Welsh coal fields, each branch being a center of

political educational activity. It was early seen by the promoters of this propaganda, however, that successful work was ultimately impossible unless the people appealed to were better educated. Hence, for some time past, the leaders of the movement have been devoting themselves to a wide educational movement. They insist that the workingman must organize his own education, train his own teachers, and work for reform within his own union. It was with this end in view that the Central Labor College was founded, in the early part of the present year, where the workers may be taught "the social sciences free from the bias and prejudices of the upper-class conception of history and economics." The college is already attracting large numbers of students and these numbers are steadily increasing.

Now whilst no one would hastily condemn such a movement, nevertheless, founded as it is on the recognition of a class distinction, and confining its activities, as it is, to a study of economics, industrial history, and the modern working-class movement, it is entirely out of alignment with that great movement of the present time towards an enlightened, all-inclusive democracy which every day grows in volume and force. In these circumstances it is only just that the authorities should do all in their power, at any rate, to place within the reach of the people a better way. The official report, already quoted, looks for aid to the action of the county and borough education committees and of the Welsh university colleges. It evidently contemplates the early introduction of compulsory daytime instruction for young people up to the age of eighteen, and it is carefully pointed out that the new type of continued education should not be merely technical, but should "bring the pupils into touch with the great traditions both of their own and other races." The whole matter, after all, resolves itself into the question, What is education? Is it to be regarded as a process of turning out the best possible machine or the most ardent of partisan politicians, or is it to be recognized for what it really is, a means of producing the best educated citizen, in the highest meaning of that term?

Colonel John S. Mosby

THERE were guerrillas and guerrillas in the American Civil War of 1861-65, and there were raiders and raiders. All raiders were not guerrillas, but it is fair to say that all guerrillas were raiders. There were reasons of military necessity for the organization of guerrilla bands, and the prosecution of guerrilla warfare in the South, but this is something which the North would not admit at the time; indeed, it is something which many in the North are not willing to admit down to the present day. Among the guerrillas and the raiders, Colonel John S. Mosby stands alone. No well-informed historian of the present day would think of classifying him with John Morgan, or William Clark Quantrell, or "Bill" Anderson; the tendency in these later years has been to rank him with the dashing Confederate cavalrymen, Stuart and Forrest. Mosby was more than a guerrilla, more than a raider. He did not complete his course in the University of Virginia, but he was an educated man, and practiced at the bar before enlisting as a private in the Confederate cavalry. Serving under Johnston in the Shenandoah Valley, and at Manassas, he developed qualities that won for him promotion to an adjutancy, but for some reason he was soon reduced to the ranks. Serving as a scout, a few months later, he guided Stuart's brigade in a raid against General McClellan, on the Chickahominy. In January, 1863, he recruited in North Virginia a force of irregular cavalry, which he used in cutting off communications and in destroying supply trains. At Chantilly, two months later, he defeated a cavalry force far superior to his own. This was in March, and in April he defeated a large force of Federal cavalry sent especially to capture him. At Warrenton Junction his force was defeated and badly scattered, but he immediately reorganized it, and succeeded in surprising General Hooker and cutting his lines.

Mosby's activities were so annoying in May, 1864, that General Grant found it necessary to detail a special force to protect his communications. Mosby harassed all the Federal forces in Virginia, swept around them, threatened their supplies, picked up stragglers, cut off whole regiments, and made himself generally obnoxious to the North. Raiding with a comparatively small force, he often succeeded in interfering with the operations of whole brigades and divisions. He was heartily disliked on the northern side, and the worst things imaginable were said against him by the northern press, but the ability displayed in his movements won respect in both armies. General Lee regarded him as a very useful aid.

It was charged against Mosby, in the North, that he maltreated his captives. This allegation, however, was controverted by several of the most prominent of those captives, after the war. In fact, it was established, not only that the terrible guerrilla was humane, but that he was just, if, on occasions, necessarily severe.

Whittier, no doubt, had Mosby in mind when he wrote the lines:

Barbara Frietche's work is o'er
And the Rebel rides on his raids no more.

but Whittier, like many other northern verse and prose writers of the period, entertained preconceived notions about the fighters on the other side, which were far from being accurate estimates of character. Neither Lee nor Grant, probably, could have formed a liking for a cruel man, and both of them liked Mosby. The friendship that sprang up between Grant and Mosby immediately after the war, and which continued uninterruptedly for years, almost bordered on the romantic. Mosby, one of the most bitter of Confederates, gave Grant his support for the presidency, and his reason for doing so was worthy of praise. He respected and admired Grant because Grant had treated Lee with the utmost courtesy and kindness. It was through Grant's influence that Mosby obtained a suitable position on the Southern Pacific Railway, when the war, to which he was one of the last to cling, left him without an occupation. Later he became an assistant in the Attorney-General's office at Washington.

It appears from Mosby's memoirs that, much as he

liked Grant, he thought McClellan the better general. He called the latter, indeed, the ablest general on the Union side. "I think," he wrote, "McClellan was the only man on the Federal side who could have organized the army as it was. Grant, of course, had more successes in the field in the latter part of the war. But he only came in to reap the benefit of McClellan's previous efforts. If Grant had commanded in the first years of the war we would have gained our independence. His policy of attacking would have been a blessing for us."

Many students of the war as competent as John Singleton Mosby differ from him widely in this estimate and conclusion. The outstanding fact is that, whether in the beginning or in the end of the war, wherever Grant set out to accomplish an object he accomplished it. This may be said without in the least detracting from the military genius of McClellan. It is an interesting fact, however, that Mosby did not allow his personal liking for Grant to conceal what he honestly believed to be defects in the generalship of the soldier who remained silent under all criticism.

Notes and Comments

"C'est magnifique, mais ce n'est pas la guerre," it is magnificent, but it is not war. The quotation is banal by reason of its very repetition, but it may well be read by a generation which can be fed on headlines, describing the German advance on the Julian front, which assure the reader that the war may be decided on the Isonzo. It might be decided on the Amazon, but it won't be.

TALKING of decisions, what about that great naval battle in the North Sea? It is time surely that the town crier was sent in search of it. Oyez! Oyez! Oyez! Lost, stolen, or strayed, a great naval battle in the North Sea which developed about a month ago—on paper.

SPEAKER CHAMP CLARK, pressed for an explanation, admits that he was wrong in charging that a "ring" existed among New York financiers having for its purpose the defeat of the second Liberty Loan. His retraction is sweeping, so sweeping, indeed, that it must be satisfactory to nearly everybody but himself. Both the charge and the allegation, however, have afforded an excellent opportunity to fair-minded people to make acknowledgment of the splendid work performed of late by the New York financiers in behalf of national credit, pride and prestige.

STRANGE as it may seem, the Imperial German Government is the owner of a United States Liberty bond, and, to that extent, is helping the United States to win the war. A Philadelphia attorney has been caring for the funds of German estates in and about that city. In settling one account, recently, he had a balance of \$50 which belonged to the Imperial German Government. Undoubtedly exercising his best judgment as a financial agent, he applied \$50 of the amount to a Liberty bond.

THE war has certainly brought about some wonderful changes in England, as in other countries. A short time ago, the strange and unwonted sight was witnessed, in London and elsewhere throughout the country, of people clamoring to pay their income tax, and impatient of any delay. And now a newspaper of good standing makes itself responsible for the following story concerning an air raid: In the southeastern street which suffered most severely in the raid, one housewife from a ruined house was hunting, among the groups of people surveying the damage, for her landlord, who she had heard was there. "I must find him," she said anxiously. "It is most important." "A question of repairs?" suggested a visitor. "No," she said, flourishing a treasury note, "I want to pay my rent; it was due yesterday."

THE bark Charles W. Morgan, said to be the oldest whaling vessel in the world, entered the harbor of New Bedford, Mass., the other day, with a cargo, valued at \$30,000, consisting of 1100 barrels of sea elephant oil and one hundred barrels of sperm oil. The vessel is seventy-six years old. She was navigated by her captain and owner, Benjamin D. Cleveland, through the far southern Indian Ocean. It seems a bit strange, in these modern days, to read that not until August 8, when she touched at St. Helena on her return voyage, did her skipper learn that the United States was at war with Germany.

Nor until the complete returns showing the result of the second Liberty Loan campaign are in will it be known how the following announcement of the editor of the Damariscotta (Me.) Herald was received and acted on by his delinquent subscribers, to whom it was addressed:

You fallers who are four, six, eight or ten years in arrears; who have disregarded our plaintive prayers for a settlement. Here is a chance to kill three birds with one stone. Every dollar paid us in arrears up to the closing of the Liberty Loan subscription, we will invest in Liberty bonds. Thus you will clear your conscience, assist a needy and deserving young man, and help get the Hun on the run. Come across!
DAMARISCOTTA HERALD.

This proposal was not only patriotic but generous, and delinquent subscribers in Damariscotta and vicinity must be stony-hearted, indeed, if they failed to "come across."

SOME one who has observed the progress of events in the United States, since the declaration of a state of war between that country and Germany, has reached a definite conclusion that not a single pro-German Negro has been found in the length and breadth of the land. It is also stated that in many of the parishes of Louisiana every Negro, eligible under the terms of the Selective Draft Law, was not only willing but eager to go to the front. In some sections, when calls were made for volunteers, five times the number asked crowded the enlistment places. These facts form a chapter in the history of the American Negro worthy of being preserved for reference when his social and industrial status is discussed as a national problem.